Fight on to the Last,
Drive the Blood Suckers
From the East!

Nippon Times

Fight, Defend and Win,
No Matter How Long
The War

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GALLANTRY OF OUR MEN IN SOLOMONS STRESSED; MAKING ALL SACRIFICES

Impressions of Recent Tour Given by Commander Tashiro

MORALE FOUND HIGH

Perfect Harmony of Army and Navy Witnessed; Air Power Emphasized

Pointing out that this is in every respect a year of decisive war, Commander Itaru Tashiro, a staff member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters in a broadcast speech Friday evening from 7:30 stated his impressions of the Solomons area, one of the theaters of the decisive war, which he recently visited.

Commander Tashiro's speech follows:

"It has been declared that this is a momentous year in which the issue of the war is to be decided.

"Observing the fact that our forces are now engaged in terrific fighting with American forces on Attu Island in the Aleutians, as was announced in a communique of the Imperial Headquarters today, that an enemy submarine on May 9 bombarded Horobetsu in the Hokkaido and that, on the other hand, the enemy is planning to carry out air raids on our homeland from the Pacific, China and other regions, we are persuaded that the war has indeed entered a decisive stage. All the environs of the Japanese occupied areas, that is to say, the areas under the control of Chungking the Burmese border, the southern regions, central Pacific and the Aleutians, are all theaters of decisive war.

"I wish on this occasion to give an account of my impressions of the Solomons area, one of these theaters of decisive war, as I have just returned from a tour of that area.

War of Relentless Fury

"The war is being fought there with relentless fury. This may not sound much to those who have not been actually there but the facts are really stringent. This grim war, moreover, is being continued there without cessation. The enemy is frantically strengthening and replacing its air force in that area and is carrying out counter-attacks with desperate tenacity. Even to this small area, 70 enemy planes come attacking daily on the average.

"On our part, gallant attack after attack is being delivered against the enemy bases and convoys, obtaining brilliant results. At any rate, the war in that area is a series of terrific air battles.

"It was at the time I arrived at the X X base. Just then a number of P-38's came attacking. They were hidden among the clouds and could not be seen but we could hear the droning of the engines. The young airmen at the base joyfully took to the air: 'Not one of 'em will be allowed to go home,' they said. I could not help being thrilled by their attitude.

"I proceeded to the commanding station. A young officer there said: 'They come every day, you know. Once at daybreak, once at noon and once in the evening. On moonlit nights they never fail to come bombing.' He watched his men taking off with eyes bright with pride and blazing with hatred for the enemy.

"The stark reality is that one or the other is to be beaten up without quarter.

"Even in the midst of such intense fighting, the morale of our officers and men on the first line are quite high. They are harboring not a trace of doubt in regard to the future of the war. Nothing can shake them in their conviction of final victory.

Right on Our Side

"In the first place, they say, they have the right on their side. The will of Heaven is with us. Besides that celestial advantage we have terrestrial advantages on our side. Having consolidated our footholds by capturing the enemy bases and strategic positions in our part of the world, we have breathlessly pushed on to attack new positions in the South Pacific area, advancing to the New Guinea and Solomons lines and exerting heavy pressure on the enemy advance posts.

"In addition, we have perfect harmony between the Army and Navy, which can hardly be adequately described by the simple word: 'unity.'

"Over and above these three advantages, we have the fiery fighting spirit that will not stop until the enemy is crushed, with which I have been impressed everywhere I went.

"It was at the X X base, at midnight. Suddenly there was an air raid alarm. I leaped out of bed and proceeded to the place designated. The commander and his staff officers were there carefully taking note of the activities of the enemy. Their tranquil mien and leisurely manner deeply impressed me with the feeling that nothing can prevent us from winning the war.

Arrives at Solomons

"Arriving in the Solomons area, I met many officers and men of recognized valor and distinguished services. The fighting spirit of the boy air force, which has amazed the world, has become a solid tradition and pervades these jungle parts. I also met young officers whose appearance in the air is enough to scatter the enemy. Among them was Sublieutenant X X, swimming champion of Keio University. Early in February he encountered 30 enemy planes. He had only five planes on his side but he shot down seven and put the rest to flight. In this engagement he received a bullet in the face and one in the head, but both only caused flesh wounds. His comrades therefore took to calling him the possessor of a facial hide tougher than an enemy bullet and a skull equal to a steel helmet. The sublieutenant himself looked nonchalant and did not take particular pride in the feat.

"On another occasion, while I was resting with the commander of a certain unit under the shades of coconut groves, a voice called out to me from the jungle: 'Commander Tashiro!' I looked and saw that it was a young intendant sublieutenant who had been working in the Navy Press Section until only recently. He looked pale and so I asked him whether he was ill. He said that he had malaria but quite spiritedly he declared: 'I can't keep to my cot a sick man. This is the front. My body is just a unit of fighting energy. How could I keep it idle?'

"He graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University last year. He seemed to have gained new strength after arriving at the front and it exuded from every fiber of his being. I thought that these student officers form one of the best parts of our fighting machine.

"I also saw the commander of the warship X X which took part in numerous battles and achieved many outstanding results. He would only mention the gallantry of his subordinates. One of his stories was that in a battle in the Guadalcanal area the ammunition boxes in the gun-turret in the after part of the ship were exploding one by one following bombing by a B-17 plane of the enemy air force. The seamen assigned to the turret carried the ammunition boxes out and flung them overboard under the continued enemy bombing. Each time that one of them took a box he was killed. By these heroic sacrifices not only was the ship saved but victory was made possible.

Sacrificing Lives

"The many other heroes, assigned to convoy duty enabling the supplies to be brought to the front, are rendering no less important services to the cause of the nation but their work is not spectacular and it hardly comes to public notice. Yet they are willingly laying down their lives

(Continued on Page 2)

Describes Struggle

Commander Tashiro

ENEMY DISCUSSING STRATEGY IN PACIFIC

Churchill and Roosevelt Also Reportedly Talking of Europe Invasion

While the nature of the discussions of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Washington is still a matter of conjecture, plans concerning an invasion of Europe and a counter-offensive in the Pacific area apparently form the main topics of discussion, says a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated May 13.

How to settle the Soviet-Polish dispute and how to unify the disagreement among rebel French leaders are the essential political issues being discussed between Churchill and Roosevelt, adds the dispatch which follows:

Discussing New Chief

"It is believed that the anti-Axis leaders are discussing the appointment of a commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in connection with a possible establishment of a second front in Europe, considering that the adventure must be one unprecedented in magnitude and scale. As to the Pacific strategy, it is observed in various quarters that with the North African war now ended, a considerable part of the anti-Axis forces can be shifted to reinforce their forces in the Pacific area. Another observation is that part of the Casablanca formula may be revised at this moment.

"T. V. Soong, Chungking's foreign minister, and Herbert Evatt, Australian foreign minister saw Roosevelt on the afternoon of May 12. United Press Washington correspondent John Hightower wired the following to his office on May 13:

"'There is no doubt about that India will be made a great base of operation against the Japanese Forces and that this is one of the most important themes of discussion at the present Washington conference. The fundamental plan for the European strategy has already been laid down, leaving only details to be examined. Theoretically, the Japanese Forces are encircled by the anti-Axis forces and it is a matter of primary importance for the latter to shorten its encirclement to cut off Japan from its resources. The Japanese Forces must maintain constant vigil over the line from the Aleutian islands to Guadalcanal, due to the existence of American navy and air forces in the Pacific. The situation in the west and north of Australia, however, is quite different. The Japanese Forces do not feel any menace to their immense natural resources in the East Indies and Malai. Petty skirmishes in New Guinea and New Britain are too trifling to menace the important bases of the Japanese Forces.'

U.S., Britain Upset

"Both the American and British Governments are virtually at their tethers' end how to mediate between the Soviet Union and Poland on their dispute. Lord Beaverbrook's participation in the Washington conference is related to Anglo-American negotiations with the Soviet Union on this question. After the Washington conference is over with Dr. Eduard Benes former President of Czechoslovakia, he will visit Moscow in an attempt to settle the dispute. And, if the dispute is amicably solved, and, moreover, if a joint front of America, Britain and the Soviet Union is established, Lord Beaverbrook is likely to be restored to his position in the war Cabinet."

Another Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei under the same date states that Vice-Admiral Frederick Halsey, commander of the Southwestern Pacific Fleet called on General Douglas MacArthur at an advance base in the Southwestern Pacific area and deliberated on a joint operation of anti-Axis army, navy and air forces.

Having had a bitter experience at the time of the Casablanca conference, Chungking is suspicious of what will be decided on at the present Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Washington, reported Domei from Canton on Friday.

Reflecting such an atmosphere prevailing in the Chiang capital, the

(Continued on Page 2)

4 FOE DIVISIONS ARE WIPED OUT IN HUNAN DRIVE

Enemy on Shores of Lake Tungting Annihilated—Five More Divisions Trapped

NANKING ARMY COOPERATES

Air Units Carry out Furious Raids on Tenghsien, Tsinshih With Main Strength

The Imperial Forces which began advancing on Hunan Province in the first part of May, have annihilated about four enemy divisions on the shores of Lake Tungting, it was announced in a communique issued at 4 p.m. on May 14 by the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China, according to a dispatch to Domei from the Hunan front.

Following this annihilation campaign, the Japanese Forces surrounded five more enemy divisions in the area north of Tsinshih, Tenghsin, and are now pushing annihilating operations. The army of the National Government of China is also cooperating for the annihilation of the common enemy.

Tenghsien Heavily Hit

The Japanese Army Air Units, which on Wednesday and Thursday bombed Changteh and Tehshanshih, also carried out furious raids on Tenghsien, 50 kilometers northwest of Anhsiang, and Tsinshih, 40 kilometers northwest of Anhsiang, with their main strength on Thursday, according to a May 13 report to the Mainichi from an undisclosed base in Central China. The report further revealed that all the planes returned safely after intensely bombing and machine-gunning several enemy munitions storehouses and dealing much damage to the enemy.

A certain Unit Commander who participated in the raids on Thursday described the raids in the following manner upon his return to the base, according to a Domei May 13 dispatch from an undisclosed base in Central China:

Roar to Changteh

"It was X minutes after X o'clock that I took off, after receiving the order to bomb Changteh, together with a number of planes under my command. Our formation roared toward Changteh. The day was clear with not a cloud in the sky; visibility was excellent and there could not have been a better day for bombing. Needless to say when we bomb enemy areas, the enemy planes rising to meet us or the enemy's anti-aircraft fire are no problem. What we worry most about is the weather.

"This day the weather was very fine and with our motors roaring beautifully we neared Changteh knowing in our hearts that this day we would be able to blast as much as we wanted. Under us were the fertile plains south of the Yangtze, and we could see the peasants working peacefully. The area had recovered quickly after our Forces' advance.

"After flying for X hours we finally came over the objective. The anti-aircraft fire was fierce and intense. Below the planes behind

(Continued on Page 2)

PANIC MOUNTS IN CHUNGKING'S LAST OUTPOST

Desertions and Banditry on Unprecedented Large Scale; Still Going Up

MORALE DISINTEGRATING

Order and Transportation in the Interior Seriously Being Threatened

Large-scale desertions of lower officers and peasant soldiers, and the rapid rise of organized banditry in the interior regions are adding further to Chungking's rapidly mounting panic, according to Nanking May 14 report to Domei.

The number of desertions during the first quarter of this year amounted to two and a half times that of the same period the year before last, and in the interior organized bands of roving bandits are preying on the people, seriously threatening any remaining semblance of order, the report, which follows, revealed:

The decline of the Chungking forces' fighting power and the disintegration of their morale has been proved by the increase in the number of surrenders by high enemy officers in the frequently carried out Japanese clean-up operations and in the mounting number of organized group capitulations. Another grave development adding further to Chungking panic is the large scale desertions of lower officers and peasant soldiers at the front and behind the lines.

The enemy inspection mission which recently toured the enemy First, Third, Fourth, Seventh and other battle zones, has pointed out in its report the serious decay in discipline and the rapidly rising number of desertions. This being the case Chungking's military committee has ordered its commanders on several occasions to do something to prevent desertions and to hand out heavy punishment to deserters.

Since early this month military conferences are being held at the various enemy battle zone headquarters, such as Kunming, Kweilin, Onyuan, and Tsaiyang and the military leaders are discussing measures to be taken against this critical internal threat. However the situation is such that it is impossible to remedy fundamentally the miserable treatment and low pay given to lower officers and peasant soldiers, and even when the gap made by the deserters is filled by newly-conscripted peasants from the interior their will to continue resistance is so low that they too soon desert.

According to secret investigations carried out by the Chungking military, the number of desertions in each division in January, February and March, this year, when compared to the same period in the year before last, amounted to two and a half times, and compared to the same period last year, to one and a half times. In connection with this serious increase in the number of desertions is the rapidly worsening condition of peace and order in Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, Kwangtung and other areas. Attacks on depots, banditry and raids to seize food are rife along the

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, May 15, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

German-Italian Sacrifice and Anglo-American Dream

NIPPON SANGYO—The German Fuehrer's Headquarters on May 13 announced that the Axis forces which had been making a heroic stand against the Anglo-American forces on the Cape Bon peninsula after the fall of Tunis and Bizerta ceased hostilities as they ran out of ammunition. The importance of Tunisia to the anti-Axis forces would have been considerable if they had been able to take it before January this year when the fortification of Europe had not yet been completed. Now, which the European continent, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Rhodes and Crete completely fortified for the defense of the Mediterranean, the Tunisian campaign has lost its principal strategic significance.

Thus the Axis Forces, sacrificial operations—to wear out the enemy and gain time to fortify the continent and the various islands—have been carried out completely. According to absolutely certain sources, the ratio of air strength between the Axis and anti-Axis forces in Tunisia was one to four, in infantry personnel, one to ten, and in armored strength one to 45. In spite of such an out-of-the-question situation, the Axis forces maintained their lines for six months, and the excellent strategy and magnificent fighting of the German-Italian forces merit the highest of praise.

In contrast to this, the anti-Axis side's consumption of men and materials was tremendous. The anti-Axis losses in bottoms, weapons, and fighting personnel were terrific and this, compared with the results attained, can easily be imagined to

(Continued on Page 2)

TERRIFIC BATTLE RAGES ON FOGGY ATTU ISLAND AS ENEMY TRY LANDING

Enemy Plans Forestalled By Defending Garrisons

ANNOUNCEMENT GIVEN

No Foe Troops Seen On Island of Kiska in Aleutian Group

Taking advantage of the thick banks of fogs that swirled round the bleak Aleutian islands, powerful American forces started to land on the island of Attu last Wednesday, but their intention was forestalled by the Japanese garrisons, and a terrific battle is now going on, according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement at 4 p.m. on Friday.

The announcement follows:

"On May 12 powerful American forces started landing on Attu Island, of the Aleutian Group. The Japanese Forces defending the Island attacked the raiders and a severe battle is now going on."

Japanese Units Attack

America since a long time ago has been planning to take back Attu and Kiska islands of the Aleutian Group under Japan's occupation, gradually reinforcing its troops in the Aleutian area and pushing ahead its base from island to island. It was on May 12 that taking advantage of fog and under protection of intensive warship bombardment and plane bombing, powerful enemy forces started to land on Attu.

In spite of a numerical inferiority, the Japanese Forces on guard of the island launched a brave attack against the raiders with the result that a fierce battle now is raging amidst the fog there. In June last year, the Japanese Forces conducted lively operations all over the Eastern Pacific area, including Midway Island.

Making dupes of the enemy Japanese Naval Units conducted surprise attacks last year on Dutch Harbor and other links in the chain of islands forming part of the Aleutians on June 4 and repeated the attacks next day. On June 7 our land and sea forces in close cooperation attacked and occupied Kiska Island and Attu Island on the following day. Thus our side secured a series of strategic bases within the enemy's northern front.

Foe Made Preparations

The United States forces forthwith pushed their preparations for counter-attacking these points and with the turn of the year they secured reinforcements until in Alaska and the Aleutians their land units have increased to several divisions plus a considerable air force. Some of these divisions and several hundred aircraft have been sent to the eastern Aleutian area from Alaska.

Further, a considerable powerful fleet too began to operate in that area. The enemy gradually moved its bases westward and accompanying this also moved forward its troops. In early February this year the enemy built an airfield on Amchitka Island, directly in front of Kiska. Large planes could be seen landing and taking off and army troops were apparently defending the island.

Later, the enemy apparently planned to cut off our supply routes by the use of its aircraft and seacraft, thus to isolate our defending troops, and at the same time to wear out our fighting power directly by bombing the island. The following points have been ascertained about the enemy's positive plans:

1. There are reports that since last year enemy transport groups of considerable size, have been moving from the various Pacific coast ports to the Aleutians.

2. Indications are that the enemy's supreme commander and the front commanders have gradually moved west with the coming of this year.

3. The air attacks by degrees grew in violence. Time after time the enemy in bomber-fighter formations or in formation of fighters made counter-attacks against the important portions of our positions.

Exposed to the attacks mentioned above, our units overcame difficulties in ice and snow, thick fogs, rough weather, low temperatures, and had to solve the problem of

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS DISCONTINUES FIGHT IN S. TUNISIA

Suspended May 13 by Order of Il Duce After Heroic Resistance Against Heavy Odds

Axis forces which had been continuing heroic resistance on the Southern Tunisian front suspended fighting finally on May 13. In this connection, German military circles explained the circumstances preceding the close of the battle as follows, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei:

Anti-Axis units, supported by many fresh divisions and more than 500 tanks, on May 9 succeeded in driving a decisive wedge into the Axis positions in the Maouin Peninsula.

The wedge was temporarily closed by Axis units, but on May 11, enemy forces with overwhelming numerical superiority succeeded in penetrating Axis positions and advanced to the coast of the Bay of Hammamet.

Advanced to Coast

In the meantime, British forces in the Zaghaguan area advanced to a point along the coast of the Hammamet Bay the same day and as a result, the retreat to the Cape of Bon for the Axis forces in the Enfidaville and Zaghaguan areas had been completely cut off.

Thus, the order to stop resistance was issued to the Axis forces which had continued brave resistance against the enemy attacks from land and air, rejecting any proposal of surrender, up to May 12.

Italians Remain Composed

The Italian people remained cool and composed at the report that the First Italian Army which had put up heroic resistance on the Southern Tunisian Front suspended fighting at long last on the morning of May 13 by order of Premier Benito Mussolini, reports Domei from Rome.

When, on Thursday noon, the news was broadcast, citizens of Rome at restaurants and tea-rooms listened to the announcement attentively, a serious expression on their faces. Obviously, they were conscious of the fact that the very moment marked the gravest time in the history of Italy but they did not show signs of confusion.

The people praised the First Army for the courage it displayed in rejecting the enemy's proposal of surrender in spite of the fact that it had exhausted arms and ammunition and water.

Fought for 35 Months

The North African expedition by Italian forces, it is recalled, was started in June, 1940, simultaneously with Italy's entry into the European War and the fighting has been continued for the long period of 35 months. In such circumstances, the sad sentiment of the Italians who have spent more blood and toil for this Continent than any other nation can well be imagined.

However, as was recently declared by Il Duce, the Italian people burn with the aspiration for building an Empire in Africa some day; they are expecting to surge back again with renewed force despite the recent fall of Tunisia.

Nation Satisfied

The Italian nation is satisfied particularly with the fact that the fighting services under General Messe stopped their resistance not by the proposal of the enemy, but by order of Premier Mussolini. The people are of the opinion that the damage so far suffered in men and material can be recompensed by the fact that General Messe had fought the enemy to the last moment for the sake of Italy and Africa.

Premier Mussolini granted General Messe the rank of Field Marshal in appreciation of his meritorious services. The record established by the First Italian Army under the command of Marshal Messe will long remain indelible in the war annals of Italy as the model of Italian soldiers. The sacrifices paid by the men and officers of the Italian forces in Africa give fresh strength to the Italian nation's holy determination to construct an African Empire.

Port Moresby Bombed By Japanese Units, Enemy G.H.Q. Admits

Headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific announced that Japanese Air Units again bombed Port Moresby on the night of May 13, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a report from Melbourne.

A Melbourne dispatch received in Lisbon, quoted in a report to the Mainichi, says that Imperial Japanese Air Units bombed and severely damaged key positions in Australia on May 12.

KALIBAPI STRESSES PREMIER TOJO'S TRIP

Special Statement Issued by Association's Director of General Affairs

Domei

MANILA, May 14.—The far-reaching significance of the recent visit to the Philippines of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, was stressed by the Kalibapi in a special statement issued today by Dr. Joseph B. Laurel, Director of General Affairs of the Kalibapi.

Dr. Laurel, in the statement, declared that the visit of Prime Minister Tojo bespeaks of the profound concern and interest which Japan entertains toward the promotion of welfare and happiness of the Filipinos.

"The possibility of the Philippines acquiring independence has become definite, and Filipinos, in full and complete cooperation with Japan, must strive for the early realization of independence for our country," Dr. Laurel concluded.

34 ENEMY CRAFT DOWNED BY REICH

200 R.A.F. Airmen Killed in Raid on Germany

The Royal Air Force squadron which raided the western industrial center of Germany on the night of May 12 lost 34 planes and about 200 airmen, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei dated Thursday.

The report said that British bombers attacked the western industrial zone in Germany Wednesday night but, according to Thursday's communique of the German Army, German fighters and anti-aircraft battery shot down 34 of the raiders in a fight that lasted about one hour. Most of the crews of the fallen British bombers were killed. Their number is estimated at 200.

A London dispatch relayed to Domei from Amsterdam confirmed the German report. The British Air Ministry, the dispatch said, announced Thursday afternoon: "A British bomber squadron lost 34 planes in the course of its attack on Duisburg Wednesday night."

REPAIRS PLANS DECIDED

Thailand Spending 15,000,000 Bahts To Fix Flooded Area

Domei

BANGKOK, May 12.—The Thai Government has decided to spend 15,000,000 bahts for complete restoration of the flood damaged areas in central Thailand which was affected by a big flood in May last year.

It is recalled that reconstruction work in the flood damaged area has been smoothly carried on by the authorities concerned, and it is believed that the complete reconstruction will be effected in the near future.

Committee Member Named

Domei

NANKING, May 14.—The National Government yesterday announced the appointment of Foreign Vice-Minister Chow Long-hsiang as a member of the committee entrusted with the taking over of the French Concession.

GALLANTRY OF JAPANESE TROOPS IN SOLOMONS REGION STRESSED

(Continued From Page 1)

that their country may be made safe for their compatriots.

"As will be seen from what has been said by me, the fighting in the area of the South Pacific is endless aerial mopping-up operations of an unusual ferociousness. In point of quality we are absolutely confident of victory. A thing of urgent necessity is for us to send more and more planes to the front. I had a deep feeling that in point of quality also we must be dominant over the enemy.

"Send more and more throughly efficient planes to the front. That is the way by which we can have the officers and men at the front make a display of 10 times as much of the spirit of brave fighting as they are showing today.

"It must be remembered that planes are urgently needed at the front. A plane of today is as valuable there as 10, nay 100 planes a year hence. Sending more planes to the front is the shortest cut to the speedy annihilation of the enemy.

"Both sides in the war are desperate. In the foremost line the fighting power of the state shows itself exactly as it is. If an extra plane is built at home, the fighting power of the state at the front will immediately increase that much. If an extra ship is built at home, it will immediately influence the fight in this area. I felt as though the foremost front was the barometer of the fighting power of the state.

"At any rate the most urgent thing of the moment is to increase and strengthen the air force. The important thing is for us to build as many planes as possible and have them rushed to the front.

"There is another thing that impressed me deeply at the front. It is that the army and navy units are literally as one body. There is not the slightest gap between them.

"Wherever I went in the area of the South Pacific I was impressed that the front was common to the army and navy, although this statement is good with other than that in this area of the Pacific. For example, wherever vessels of the Navy on the water returned performing their duties or touched at a port, the heroes of the Army Units would be prompt to go to them and comfort the officers and men by saying 'Many thanks for your trouble.' Sometimes they would deny themselves canned food and drinking water and bring them to the vessels and thank the officers and men by saying words expressing the sentiment that it was because of the Navy holding out that they were able to be without a feeling of unrest at a front far away from the motherland.

"The Navy, for its part, was full of gratitude to the crack Army Units whose presence enabled it to hold out at a distant base. Its sentiment toward the Army found form in the words 'The presence of the Army makes it possible for us to progress satisfactorily in our operations.'

"Everywhere I came upon scenes which struck us as indicative of the fact that there is no distinction between the Army and Navy and that the two services are imbued with the spirit of brotherly love in the Imperial Forces and melting into each other. A manifestation of divine and martial Japan! Divine and martial Japan is embodied in the oneness of the Navy and Army.

"I had a personal experience of this at the front. The distinction of the Imperial Forces in their display of this divine and martial spirit.

"At the pier of X base I met Lieutenant-Colonel X, who once was in the Army Press Section. There was a firm shaking of hands. Then we conversed for a bit. It was a moment that impressed me deeply.

"A modern war has a phase where it is a war with science, as is a matter of general knowledge.

"I even think that it is the power of the machine which increases the Japanese spirit in us ten, nay 100 fold. Suppose that 1,000 people are to open a field of 1,000 cho. They probably would find it difficult to do that unless they had good ploughs and picks.

"In the case of establishing and strengthening new air bases, we must make as much use of mechanical power as possible so that we may finish the work in the shortest possible time.

Mechanical Power Stressed

"There is a variety of phases where we can strengthen fighting power if we make an effective use of mechanical power. There is another important thing. It is the construction of military establishments. It grows in importance according as the operation develops into a major affair. The development of this work has a vital bearing on the issue of the operation. I keenly felt on the spot that it is not without reason that it is said that the current war is a war with military establishments.

"Next, this area is a place of vicious fevers and infectious diseases. Our heroes in this area have to fight against a stiff enemy and battle against the Dengue fever. The thought came upon me that Japanese medicine must be mobilized further in this area if we hope to exterminate this disease.

"In America they are saying: 'This jungle area is the worst field for human beings to fight on.' From this it will be seen how they are harassed by malaria.

"It is said that five times as many men died of malaria as were killed by shots. I imagine that at the time it was announced by America that the marines on Guadalcanal Island would be replaced by army units in the middle of January of this year the enemy marine units on the island had been so severely damaged that they had been practically annihilated after they had been attacked by the Imperial Army and Navy and by malaria for about six months.

Praises Army Corps

"Thanks to the efforts of the infectious disease prevention corps of which superior army surgeons are the mainstay, the rate of incidence of this disease is lower among us than among the Americans. Not small are the worries of the members of this corps fighting against malaria and other diseases on the spot. For example, the members are having the men acquire the habit of disposing of cans whose contents they have eaten with the cut end downward. The idea is to preclude danger there is of malaria carrying mosquitoes and harmful flies germinating in empty cans lying on the ground with the cut end upward. This is but one of the problems which are occupying the army surgeons in places where fevers and infectious diseases are so rampant that even the native inhabitants dare not inhabit them. Some units expressed a wish that the people at home would send them fly-flaps.

"While I was there, I visited officers and men suffering from malaria. These heroes told me with tears in their eyes that it was painful to think that they had to be in bed while they ought to be giving the enemy blows in a war which was to decide the fate of the Empire.

"We must extirpate malaria at any cost.

"The people behind the guns have a great duty to see that medicine is mobilized at the front.

"In short, the Army and Navy as one body are fighting bravely at the front. The heroes in the midst of fighting, the violence of which no words can describe, look as though they had determined to fight silently and win in freedom from all thoughts.

"There is a poem by Yamanaka Shikanosuke to the effect: 'Let more worries crowd upon me. I will see how strong I am although I have limitations.'

"The sentiment of this poem is the sentiment of the heroes at the front.

"At the moment all officers and men, whose one desire is to serve the state, having determined to see how strong they can be, are fighting heroically and bravely against the enemy with whom they are resolved to do, whatever may happen."

Panic Mounts In Chungking's Last Outpost

(Continued from Page 1)

Szechwan-Yunnan, Szechwan-Kweichow, Hunan-Kweichow, and Hunan-Kweichow, and Hunan-Kiangsi highways.

Such conditions have also reached the provinces of Kiangsi, Fukien, Chekiang and others. In Kweichow, Hunan, and Fukien the bandits have become organized and they perpetrate violence throughout these areas. Thus they are threatening seriously the order and transportation in the interior.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

be not as wonderful as they would have it seem by their propaganda.

America and Britain are hoping that the development of the war situation in North Africa will influence Turkey, Spain, and the Balkans. But they are supposed to know better than anybody else about the character of the war in North Africa. They are at a loss to know what they are to do, now that the North African campaign is at an end, as can be seen from the fact that the leaders of America and Britain are discussing the situation at Washington. It is easy to see that America and Britain are thinking out the question of bringing about a favorable turn in the general war situation at the expense of Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Their luck will not hold out. They will find themselves disillusioned when the Axis summer campaign gets under way.

Shield Test Finished Linking Moji Tunnel With Shimonoseki

The test-boring of the giant shield to be used in the excavation of the second undersea tunnel linking Shimonoseki and Moji, as planned by the Railways Ministry was successfully completed on Thursday morning, it was learned by Domei from Moji. In the presence of railway officials and experts, the shield was put into operation at 10 a.m. completing its preliminary test to the satisfaction of all present.

Terrific Battle Seen At Attu in Aleutians

(Continued from Page 1)

getting supplies of provisions. In enemy attacks which were made by the enemy day after day, they performed the function of defending the island.

They met enemy planes in attacks with severe fire from guns on the ground and beat them. They shot down more than 60 enemy planes from January of this year till April.

With the advent of the spring season the fighting in the Aleutian line grew in intensity. The attacks by enemy planes by degrees became violent.

On May 12 strong enemy units, taking advantage of the thick fog, landed on Attu Island.

Our units garrisoning the island delivered severe counter attacks on the enemy, although they were outnumbered. A severe fight is going on in the thick fog.

There is no single enemy troop on Kiska Island.

PROVINCIAL TOWN CHIEFS OF CEBU TO HOLD MEET

Vital Problems on Development Of Island Slated for Discussion

Domei

CEBU, May 14.—A meeting of chiefs of towns of Cebu Island and respective persons of influence will be held on May 15 and 16 to discuss various matters of importance, revealed the Visaya Office of the Military Administration.

Among the important problems to be discussed at the forthcoming meeting are maintenance of peace and order, establishment of a sound financial policy, development of the Kalibapi Movement and organization of an educational administration.

At the coming meeting, further efforts will be made to accelerate the extension of the military administration into provincial districts.

BUDDHIST COUNCIL SET UP

Japanese, Chinese Leaders Attend Ceremony in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 12.—The inaugural ceremony of the Buddhist General Council of Greater East Asia was held at a local Buddhist temple on Bubbling Well Road, from 3 p.m. yesterday, attended by Honorary President Rev. Kozui Otani and many prominent Japanese and Chinese Buddhists.

The Council has been created with the object of uniting Buddhists in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere into a single body to assist in the prosecution of the war and foster the development of the Buddhist spirit and relief work.

New York 'Ghost City'

STOCKHOLM—Only 2.4 per cent of all United States armament contracts has gone to New York, according to the New York correspondent of the London Daily Mail, which calls New York a "ghost city." It is stated that the number of office buildings standing empty is steadily growing. Some skyscrapers, including the Empire State Building, are barely used.

U.S. Butter Reduced

LISBON.—The United States butter reserves have dwindled from 14,000,000 pounds in April 1942 to 2,500,000 in April 1943, according to the New York Times which referred to a statement made by the United States civil supply office.

ECONOMIC MEETING UNDER WAY IN JAVA

South Borneo Controls Movement of Products; to Adjust Supply-Demand

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 13.—An economic conference was opened here today to continue till tomorrow under the chairmanship of the Director-General of the Military Administration at the Central Assembly Hall.

The first day session started at 10 o'clock in the morning with the attendance of the Director-General of the Military Administration, chief of the General Affairs Department of the Administration, and the heads of the various interested departments and sections of the Administration. Also present at the meeting were the economic chiefs of the 17 States and the two principalities of Java.

At the outset of the session, the Director-General of the Administration gave directions to the assembly, which was supplemented by the chief of the General Affairs Department. Then the chief of the industrial department gave detailed reports on the general economic conditions of the island and pointed out items to be considered in this connection.

In the afternoon, free discussions were exchanged.

At tomorrow's meeting, a report will be made by the Director-General of the Administration regarding how to best introduce effective liaison between the various economic organs in the entire island. Another series of discussions is expected to be exchanged at the afternoon session.

Affects Imports, Exports

Domei

BANJERMASIN, May 13.—To adjust the supply and demand of cardinal daily necessities properly through strict restrictions against cornering, hoarding or other shady operations, the Japanese Military Administration in South Borneo has promulgated two special regulations under yesterday's date: the first controlling exports and imports and the second, restricting the sales of leather products and fibrous manufactures.

The exports-imports control regulations provide for the prevention of the outflow of staple products in South Borneo to other regions, while the sales restriction regulations, applicable to Japanese residents residing within the island, calls for special permission from the Japanese Military Administration for the purchase of leather and fibrous manufactures.

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Imperial Audience Granted Wang I-tang, Chinese Statesman

His Majesty the Emperor on Friday morning graciously granted an audience to Wang I-tang, member of the Central Political Council of the National Government of China and former Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, at the Imperial Palace. Wang Tsan-tsu, Chinese Charge d'Affaires, who accompanied Mr. Wang to the Imperial Palace, was present during the audience.

Enemy Discussing Strategy in Pacific

(Continued From Page 1)

same report states, the Central Daily News, organ of the Chungking regime, editorially declared as follows on May 13:

"The principal object of the present Washington conference is to discuss the plans for launching an offensive in Europe or, in short, the project of a second front, but, be it noted, an offensive in the Pacific is an urgent necessity as well.

"If the anti-Axis forces make a mistake in timing the period for starting the offensive in the Pacific, concentrating their attention merely on the war in Europe, they will commit a big blunder. A large-scale offensive will gain the most favorable result when it is launched similtaneously in the west and east. For this reason, it is necessary to revise the Casablanca formula so as to meet the changes in situation."

ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN COMMENCED IN CELEBES

Quinine Furnished Gratis to Inhabitants—Health Institute at Menado Planned

Domei

MACASSAR, May 13.—An intense anti-malaria campaign has been launched in the Celebes for the benefit of the native inhabitants under the direct supervision of the Japanese Administration authorities. Medical examination among the native population have already been extensively conducted and necessary doses of quinine generously supplied free of charge.

Meanwhile, preparations are in progress to found the Health Institute at Menado where exhaustive medical investigations will be made to wipe out malaria fever in the Celebes.

It is also learned that several touring parties of Japanese medical officers with native assistants will be organized to be dispatched to all parts of the island.

MARTIAL ARTS MEET

Archery Event Opens Program At Palace

Attended by a large number of experts from various parts of Japan this year's martial arts meet was held in the Sainei-kan Hall in the Imperial Palace on Friday.

The archery tournament, curtain-raiser of the meet, commenced at 8:30 a.m., participated in by expert archers including industrial workers and students.

4 Foe Divisions Are Wiped Out In Hunan Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

me black clouds began to burst. Every enemy gun was directed at our squadron. But not one plane seemed to be hit.

Orders Attack

"I ordered attack. The time was X X minutes after X o'clock. Each formation began to dive-attack the objectives already designated beforehand. Onto the area where the enemy's arsenal, powder-dumps, and munitions storehouses were concentrated, the area which sustained tremendous damage in our raid on the day before, a quantity of X X kilo bombs were drawn as if by a gigantic magnet.

"Banking my plane I looked back and saw huge columns of smoke arising from two places. Meanwhile another squadron was bombing fuel dumps in Tehshanshih and had completely demolished two storehouses. On our way back we saw smoke arising from that point from a distance X X kilometers away.

"After finishing our bombing we circled above Changteh and again going into formation made for home. The enemy city was covered by smoke. The river flowing by the city shone brightly and was very impressionistic."

CHOSEN CULTURE GROUP ARRIVING HERE TODAY

To Study Customs and Manners Of Japan; Also to See Drama

In keeping with a recent move of the Japan Literary National Service Association to introduce Chosenese literature to Japan as well as general, Chosenese culture, a group of Chosenese playwrights and producers is scheduled to arrive here today from Chosen.

The visiting party was sent by the Chosen Drama Cultural Society to observe closely the customs and general conditions of this country.

The Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it is understood, will extend their assistance to the visitors during their stay here.

The itinerary includes a visit to the Kabuki Theater, round-table conferences with Japanese theatrical people, a visit to Nikko and worshipping at Grand Shrines of Ise and other sacred places.

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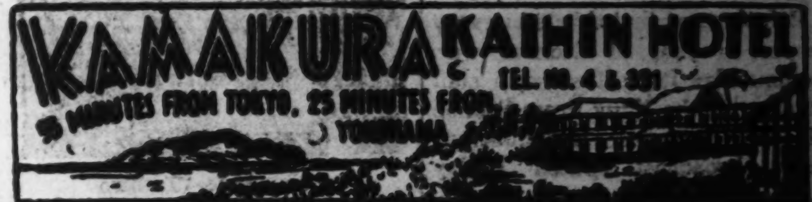
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NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day folllowing this notification.

May 15th, 1943.
Saseho Prize Court.

Case Number	Type of vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
No. 579	Ferry boat	(神崎丸) (Kozaki-maru)	Japanese	横濱市中區山下町五八 帝國船舶株式會社 (Teikokusenpaku Co. Ltd. Yokohama.)	None
No. 580	„	Pegasus	American	Standard vacuum Oil Co. New York, U. S. A.	„
No. 581	Tanker	Pegasus No. 1.	Japanese	横濱市中區山下町八 スタンダード船舶株式會社 (Standard Steamship Co. Ltd. Yokohama.)	„
No. 582	„	Pegasus No. 2.	„	„	„
No. 583	Motorboat	Mussel (むつせる丸)	„	横濱市中區山下町五八 帝國船舶株式會社 (Teikokusenpaku Co. Ltd., Yokohama.)	„

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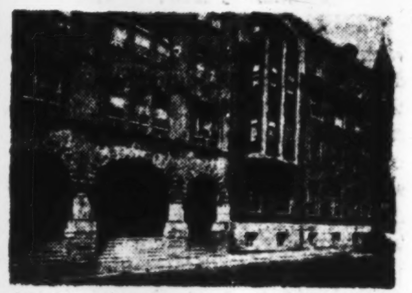

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Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei.
South Sea Islands: Truk.
Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Bacolod, Legaspi.
Malai: Shonan.
Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta.
Lesser Sunda: Singaradia.
Borneo: Banjermasin, Balik-Papan, Pontianak, Tarakang, Samarinda.
Celebes: Macassar, Menado.
Ceram: Amboina.
New Britain Island: Raboul.
New Guinea: Manokwari, Wewak, Madang, Alexis Haven.
Others: Hongkong, Bombay, London, New York.
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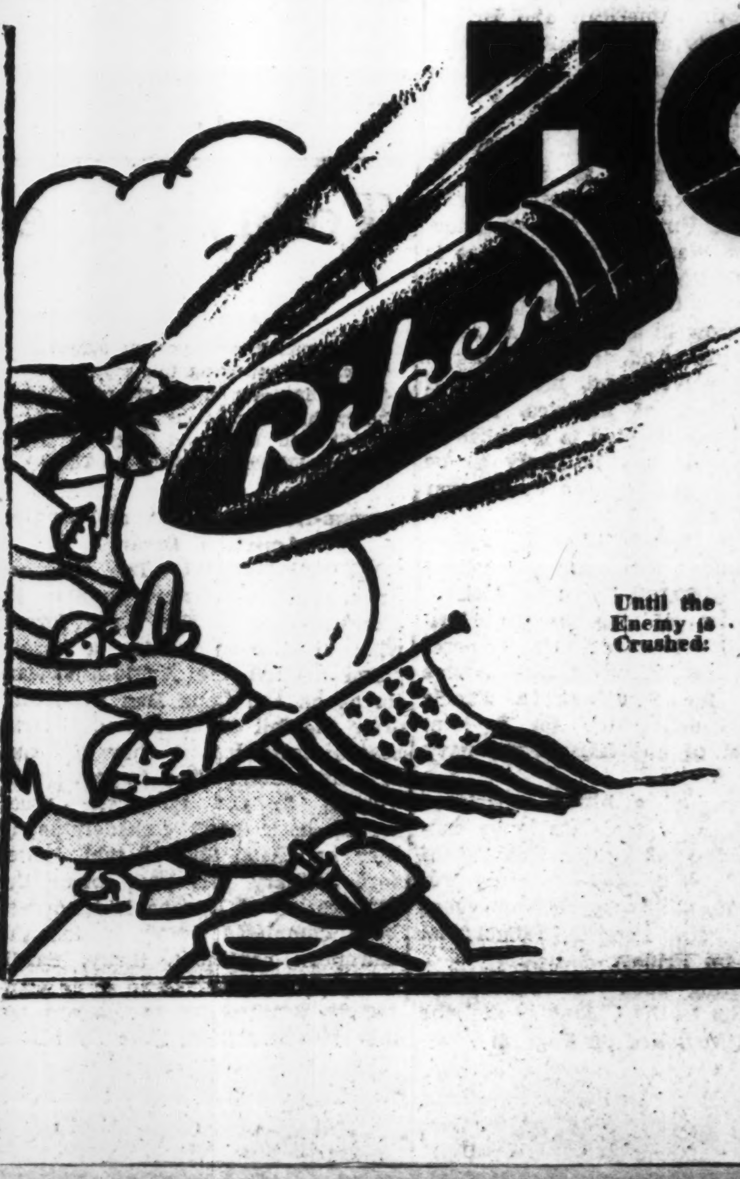
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SHIGEMITSU MEETS FORMER DIPLOMATS

Reviews Current Topics at Party Given by Foreign Affairs Body of Japan

The first general meeting of the Foreign Affairs Society of Japan after its reorganization which was made last September, took place at the Imperial Hotel at 6:30 p.m. on Friday in the form of a dinner, attended by over 200 prominent men and women.

Following the dinner, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister and President of the Society, made greetings, after which Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu addressed the gathering on the current international situation.

Among the notables present at the function were Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information, Mr. Arita, former Foreign Minister, Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, of the Imperial Household Department, Viscount Kimtomo Mushakoji, President of the Board of Peerage and Heraldery, and former Ambassador to Germany, Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, President of the Technical Affairs Board, Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, former Commerce and Industry Minister, Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister, Hidejiro Nagata, former Overseas Minister, Katsuji Debuchi, former Ambassador to Washington, Count Aisuke Kabayama of the Society for the Promotion of Internal Cultural Relations, Shunichi Matsumoto, Vice-Foreign Minister, Sadao Iguchi, Director of the Foreign Office Publicity Affairs, Inosuke Furuno, President of the Domei News Agency; Setsuzo Sawada, former Ambassador to Brazil, Mrs. Yayoi Yoshioka, President of the Nippon Women's Medical College, Mrs. Hideko Inouye, President of the Nippon Women's College, Kensuke Horinouchi, former Ambassador to Washington, and Vice-President of the Foreign Affairs Society of Japan, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines, and Vice-Admiral Masao Sakonji, former director of the Foreign Affairs Society of Japan.

TACHI, LAW AUTHORITY, DIES OF STOMACH ULCER

Noted Savant Was Member of Imperial Academy, Professor Emeritus of Teidai

Dr. Sakutaro Tachi, member of the Imperial Academy and Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, and also a world-famous authority on International Law, died of stomach ulcer on Thursday evening at the age of 70.

Dr. Tachi graduated from the Political Science Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1897. In 1900, he was ordered to proceed to Germany and France to study the history of foreign policy, and on his return he was appointed assistant professor of his alma mater and then professor.

In 1905, Professor Tachi received the degree of doctor of laws. In 1908, he was dispatched to European countries to inspect scientific development there. In 1934, he was made Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University.

Dr. Tachi served as member of the Japanese Delegation at the Versailles Peace Conference and the Washington Naval Conference.

U.S. FILMS RAID AUSTRALIA

British Pictures Losing Popularity Among Theater-Goers

STOCKHOLM.—That the American film industry is contributing its share to the American economic penetration of the British dominions is evident from an editorial of the Sydney paper, Morning Herald, which is cited by the London Daily Telegraph.

This Australian paper complains that Australia is flooded with American films, while British war films are not shown in numerous cinema houses, as many cinema owners have signed long-term contracts with American film companies pledging themselves to show American films exclusively.

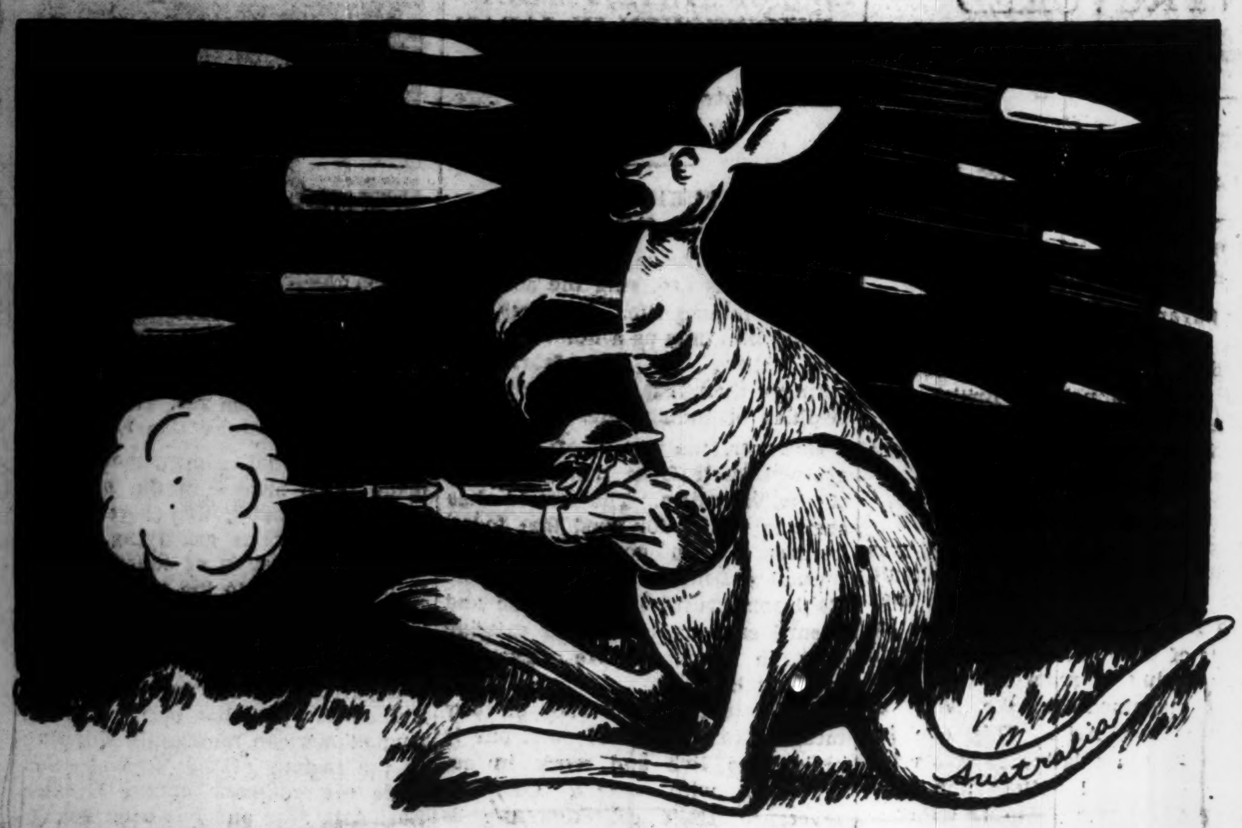
Canadians Can't Work

STOCKHOLM.—The Canadian Government has prohibited the employment of Canadian workers for construction work on the United States highway passing through Canada to Alaska on account of the labor shortage in Canada, states a Montreal dispatch.

More Maize Demanded

BUENOS AIRES.—An additional production of 4,000,000 tons of maize in 1943 over and above the expected crop of 8,000,000 tons has been demanded by Argentine expert Martinez Devidia in order to fill up the gap in coal caused by the embargo on coal imports.

Playing It Safe



'TIME TO FACE REALITIES'

Vigorous Japanese Attacks and Failure of America to Send Arms Upset Australian Leaders

By COBBER

Special to the Nippon Times

The people of Australia have not been properly informed of the recent war development in the Southwestern Pacific. Fearing lest too many bad news might hurt the morale of the people, the Government withhold most of the bad reports from their notice and continue telling them the war is progressing favorably. Nevertheless the people feel vaguely that something is going wrong, for otherwise the government would not be making such urgent appeals for immediate help to the United States and Great Britain.

As the matter of fact the plight of Australia has become truly alarming following the repeated reverses suffered by the Anglo-American forces in the South Seas during the past several weeks. Starting out with the large scale air raid of Oro Bay, an important Anglo-American supply center, on March 28, the Imperial Japanese Forces launched a series of devastating attacks at various enemy bases—seemingly a prelude to the main act that is so much dreaded in Australia.

The attack at Oro Bay was followed by battle of Russell Island on April 1, at which instance the Imperial Air Force shot down no less than 47 enemy planes. Then came the great battle off Florida Island on April 7 which caused the Anglo-U.S. forces to be stripped of one cruiser, one destroyer and ten heavily loaded transports sunk, in addition to three ships badly damaged, and 37 planes shot down.

Oro, Moresby Hit

Again on April 11 the Japanese Air Forces swooped down on Oro Bay and wrought havoc to the Anglo-U.S. concentration there. On the following day the Imperial Air Force attacked Port Moresby. The Australian command admitted that it was the most fierce air raid since commencement of the Pacific war. The Austral-American air force sent up a unit of Spitfires and Lightnings but most of them were shot down to the infinite grief of the Anglo-U.S. command watching the battle.

"We need much more aircraft than we at present possess," groaned General Sir Thomas A. Blamey, Commander of Australian land forces in Southwestern Pacific, after the battle, "for we can never hope to fight the Japanese Air Force with our present strength."

In these two battles the Anglo-U.S. forces lost over 60 planes, four transports and one destroyer and several ground equipment blasted.

Then came the great catastrophe of Milne Bay on April 14. The Japanese air squadron caught a large enemy convoy comprising more than a dozen transports about to enter the port of Milne Bay. With no loss of time the planes attacked the ships and sent most of them to the bottom together with soldiers and munitions they carried. The enemy lost by this single attack 11 vessels and some 55 planes.

The situation created by these repeated defeats of the anti-Axis forces is extremely grave to Australia. The loss of as many ships as 30 within two weeks must be a hard blow to the Anglo-Americans already suffering from extreme shortage of bottoms. And it means so much less supply of men and munitions from the United States in the future. The loss of a total of 196 planes may not be very serious, yet the mastery of air assumed by the Imperial Air Force as the consequence must be fatal. Equally momentous is the enemies' loss of their supply lanes which renders the maintenance of their advance bases extremely difficult.

Aussies Confused

Naturally the Australian leaders are upset. They are confused seeing the defense of Australia rapidly breaking down in the face of the vast Japanese Forces. They accordingly held an emergency cabinet meeting the day after the catastrophe of Milne Bay in order to study the magnitude and significance of the Japanese victories. At this conference Mr. Curtin and other ministers reportingly appeared pitiably gloomy and despaired. Rightly or wrongly they laid blame upon the United States whose niggardliness in sending help to Australia they held to be the cause of the defeats.

So bitter indeed was their resentment against the American selfishness that Prime Minister John Curtin for one could hardly refrain from attacking it publicly In his broadcast on April 18 he made the following astonishing speech:

"President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill decided on a line of world strategy at the Casablanca conference in accordance with which Australia has been burdened with a war of endurance. As a result the resources and fighting strength of Australia will be mobilized to the gravest extent. The defeat of the anti-Axis forces has strained the fighting strength of Australia to the utmost in its northern boundaries."

"Australia agreed," he went on "to the plan of making Australia the offensive base against Japan after German defeat but did not agree at all to a reduction of the supply of arms, especially aircraft, to an extent incompatible with the need of the war in the Southwestern Pacific area." "The anti-Axis forces" he concluded, "are endeavoring to counter-attack but the menace to Australia is growing with each Japanese attack and its air force is diminishing with each encounter."

On the other hand, in Washington, the redoubtable American Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, declared that he did not consider the menace to Australia was so grave as the Australian leaders seem to think. He stated that he felt sure that things were not going astray with the American fleet which was doing reconnoitering properly in the South Pacific area. He indicated that he did not think America was disposed to abide by the Australian request.

MacArthur Hurt

Upon learning the secretary's remark General Douglas MacArthur felt his feelings had been hurt. As the commander of anti-Axis forces in Southwestern Pacific area, he had been no less discontented with the inadequate supply of war materials from America than the Australian leaders. So in reply to Mr. Knox he exploded, "A fleet is not everything in a modern war. One has to have the command of air if one is to win." He spoke as though he considered the American navy secretary had no right to talk about the modern warfare. Mr. Knox however, may have his own reasons for taking the cold attitude. Being in a better position than General MacArthur to view the war in its wider perspective, he cannot perhaps consent to extend further help to Australia and thus to sacrifice more ships as preys to Japanese Naval and Air Forces.

In any event the quarrels between Australian leaders and the Americans clearly indicate two things: first, that Australia is now exposed to very grave menace due to the breakdown of her defense system and pressure of the vast Japanese Forces; and second contrary to her expectations the United States is not supplying Australia sufficient help to assure the national safety of the Commonwealth, she being too busy to provide for her own safety. But supposing she tried to help, the attempts are bound to prove futile in the face of ceaseless Japanese interceptions.

Mr. Curtin's pet remark is that "Australia cannot lose sight of realities." Well, is it not the time to see realities now?

LIFE IN CHIANG CITY OF UTMOST MISERY

Inflation, Materials' Dearth, Lack of U.S. Supplies Ruin Morale of People

What with inflation and shortage of materials, the citizens of Chungking are seething in unimaginable misery, while the leaders of the Chiang regime are getting more and more desperate over the failure on the part of the anti-Axis nations to take a serious view of the Pacific, according to an article appearing in the May 13 issue of the Zuercher Zeitung, reprinted from the American magazine, Time, Domei reported from Zurich.

"Today, six years after the beginning of the China Affair, Chungking has been weakened to the extreme, militarily and economically, owing to the economic blockade," states the journal. "Vicious inflation has caused the most miserable conditions imaginable in the lives of Chungkingites. Such a turn of events has deteriorated the morale of the intelligentsia and exerted an unfavorable effect especially on young officials who are to shoulder the future of China.

"The supply of goods from America is not sufficient. With the reopening of the Burma route having been delayed, the masses are feeling that Chungking is being forgotten and ignored by its allies.

"Transportation by railroads and highways has been virtually suspended. In the city of Chungking, rickshas are the sole means of transportation besides a bus route.

"At present, the city is full of refugees from coastal areas, who are always anxious to return to their native places. The citizens are often disappointed at the unfavorable turn of the war situation.

"To make the matter worse, a trend of exploitation which has long constituted the cancer of China, has begun to assert itself, while inflation has begun to encroach upon the upper class, comprising officials. Under such circumstances, the Chungking regime has now become a 'sick' regime."

N.Y. Meat Supply Low

LISBON.—The meat situation in New York would not allow another draught on the city's meat reserves, according to a New York message. The army supply office, therefore, has decided that troop transports leaving New York must in future be provisioned with meat from outside New York.

Get Special Privileges

BERLIN—A new decree of the German High Command provides for the free use of all public means of transportation such as street cars, elevated trains and subways for all wounded and sick soldiers.

U.S. ARMY SHIFTS COMMAND

Maj.-Gen. Hatch Is New Commander On Guadalcanal Island

An exchange of command was made between Major-General Oscar W. Griswold, commander of the American troops at Guadalcanal Island, who is now back in the United States, and Major-General Alexander M. Hatch, commander of the United States Fourth Army, who has been dispatched to his new post in the southwestern Pacific, it was announced by the United States War Department on Wednesday, according to a Domei report received from Buenos Aires, which relayed a telegram from Washington.

Aoki Returns to Japan

Completing his extensive inspection trip in the Southern Regions of more than one month, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, returned to Fukuoka on Friday, and immediately left Fukuoka for Osaka, reported Domei.

To Rebuild Viipuri

HELSINKI—Extensive plans have been drafted for the rebuilding of Viipuri which has been damaged to a considerable extent in the course of the war.

NEW AID-SOVIET ROUTE

Canada to Send Supplies Direct Instead of Via Britain

The transportation of aid to the Soviet Government from Canada over a route through the British Isles will be discontinued with the end of June, and beginning from July, the supplies will be sent directly from Canada to the Soviet Union, it was announced by the Canadian Government on Tuesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which relayed a wire from Ottawa.

However, the Canadian announcement failed to disclose the route or the medium to be employed in shipping the supplies.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1943

The Whole Picture

The masterly analysis of the general war situation broadcast last Thursday night by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, comes like a breath of fresh air after the suffocating propaganda let loose during the past few days from the enemy side. It would not be honest, of course, to deny that recent developments in the military situation in North Africa have given the enemy a convenient pretext for staging a veritable propaganda field day, but the exaggerations and gross excesses of the enemy claims have been utterly fantastic. The calm and comprehensive analysis of Mr. Hori should do much to put things in their proper perspective.

What the enemy has failed to mention is that the victory which they claim is really a Pyrrhic victory, that results of incalculable value have accrued to the Axis in consequence of the heroic stand in Tunisia. Not only have the Axis forces inflicted severe damage to the enemy which has sapped the strength which he sadly needs to send to other more vital theaters of this global war. The African campaign has served to hold the enemy at bay while the Axis carried out the consolidation of Europe and completed the fortification of the European continent which has made the position of the Axis unassailable.

But far more important than the results of any local action on any one front is the general situation of the global war in its totality. In this respect the recent events in Africa have done nothing to impair the favorable position of the Axis; in fact, as already noted, the position of the Axis has been actually consolidated thereby, Mr. Hori therefore rightly maintains that it is highly erroneous to believe that the Axis camp has been reduced to the same situation as that of Germany in the last Great War as the enemy avers. On the contrary, when viewed in a broad perspective, all signs actually point to an inevitable Axis victory.

In the first place, there is the matter of the geographic area under control, with all the factors of strategic location and the store of resources which it implies. In the last war, Germany was able to occupy only a portion of France and Belgium on the Western Front. The western seacoast of France and the English Channel were under Allied control, while neutral countries like Denmark, Norway, and the Netherlands freely supplied the Allies with food and with bases for espionage operations. In contrast, the Axis today holds the entire Atlantic seaboard through Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France as far as the Spanish border. The entire hinterland behind this seaboard is securely under Axis control.

In the south, whereas Italy and Greece were on the side of the Allies in the last war with the consequent weakening of Germany's southern flank, today Italy is Germany's staunchest ally while the Mediterranean coast from France to Greece is under Axis control. In the Balkans, Germany again has her old ally Bulgaria, while in addition she has as a valuable new ally Rumania which was an enemy in the last war. On the Eastern Front also, the area now being held and actually utilized by the Axis is far greater than the area occupied by the Germans during the last war even after November, 1917, when the Russians became militarily powerless.

In the second place, the industrial capacity of the Axis today is far superior to the industrial capacity of Germany in the last war. The superior organization under the aegis of National Socialism, the technological advances especially in the production of synthetic goods, and the utilization of the industrial facilities of various associated countries in all parts of Europe place the Germany of today in a far stronger position than the Germany of the last war.

With respect to the matter of resources, the greater area under Axis control today as compared with the area under German control at the time of the last war ensures an abundance of the materials necessary for victory. It would be repetitious to quote the figures cited by Mr. Hori in his statement, so it must suffice merely to note that these figures amply prove the sufficiency of such vital materials as steel, aluminium, coal, and oil. As for man power, the populations of Germany and Italy admittedly are not unlimited, but contributions of labor from the various allies and from areas under Axis control and the employment of prisoners, together with a rational utilization of this labor in the most efficacious manner, assure a labor situation superior to that of the enemy.

As to the important matter of food, the situation also is most assuring. Whereas Germany's defeat in the last war may be attributed in great measure to the social and economic unrest caused by the shortage of food, no such situation exists today. Ever since the coming of the National Socialist Party to power, Germany has systematically worked to make herself self-sufficing with respect to food with most successful results. The acquisition of the Ukraine has made the situation today even better than during the early days of the conflict. In Italy also, the policy of attaining self-sufficiency in foodstuffs has yielded most satisfactory results.

In the actual conduct of the war, aside from the recognized German superiority in the use of such weapons as the airplane and the tank, there is the tremendously important factor of the submarine. Even in the last war, German submarines almost brought the enemy to final defeat, but this time Germany has incomparably greater advantages. In contrast to the limited Baltic and North Sea bases which were available in the last war, Germany today has a whole string of bases along the greater part of the entire Altantic and Mediterranean coasts. The results are to be seen in the continued sinking of more ships than the enemy can build. In this connection, there is furthermore the power of the Italian navy. This important factor in Axis strength was found on the other side at the time of the last war.

Then there is the intangible but most important matter of the internal unity of the Axis countries. In this regard, the political and spiritual unity wrought by National Socialism in Germany and Fascism in Italy and the magnetic inspiration furnished by leaders of such genius as Hitler and Mussolini leave no room for comparison with the conditions that prevailed at the time of the last war. The contrast between the internal organization and spirit of Germany and Italy on the one hand and the discordant situation prevailing in the enemy camp on the other also leaves no doubt as to which side will emerge the final victor.

Finally there is the all-important factor of Japan. At the time of the last war, Japan was on the side of the Allies. In addition to furnishing positive military aid to the Allies, Japan effectively exercised her natural function as the stabilizing influence in Asia with the consequence that the Allies were enabled to devote their full attention to the war in Europe. This time Japan is on the side of the Axis. Not only has the War of Greater East Asia destroyed the Asiatic empires of Britain, the United States and the Netherlands, but Japan has destroyed the greater portion of the American fleet and has tied up a substantial portion of what remain of the American and British navies in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Australia and India, which were important sources of supplies to the Allies in the last war, have now been reduced to dangerous liabilities whose own defense has become a drain upon Britain and America. Meanwhile Japan's strength is constantly growing with the increasing consolidation of her position in the fabulously rich regions of the South.

These considerations amply prove that whatever claims the enemy may make concerning the results of limited action in North Africa, that is not the whole picture. There can be no question but that as far as the global war in its entirety is concerned—and that is the only thing that really counts—victory for the Axis is a foregone conclusion.

A Year Ago Today

May 15, 1942

Japanese Army Aircraft early this morning effectively bombed and machine-gunned positions of Chinese Communist troops in steep mountains around Mapitsun, in southern Shansi Province.

* * *

The total loss suffered by the United States in transports due to the activities of both Japanese and German submarines during the past five months has reached one-third of the total tonnage of American transports, and all the American dailies and periodicals have begun to take a serious view of the situation.

* * *

The Japanese Units operating in central Hopei Province have engaged and dealt a crushing defeat to the main force of the Communist 22nd Division at a point some 17 kilometers northwest of Kiuhsienchen.

* * *

Despite the Government assurance that there is sufficient stock of clothes, buying-rush continued in Sydney with the result that the Chairman of the Rationing Committee had to appeal to the public against hoarding today.

SHEER DESPERATION PROVOKED ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT IN INDIA

No Longer Able to Stand British Atrocities, Gandhi Is Firmly Resolved to Put Up a Determined Fight

By YOSHIO ROYAMA
(From the Kaizo)

Why is the present Indian anti-British disobedience movement more intense than that of 1932? Is it that India's passion and hope for political independence found an extraordinary fervor in the hearts of all Indians? Or is it that the Indian masses completed their preparations for the struggle and struck out in a determined offensive against Britain?

Nay, the present anti-British movement arose out of sheer despair. Anti-Axis war preparations in the very territory of India increased under the exigencies of the War of Greater East Asia and with its ever heightening activity oppression correspondingly became more intense. The Indian masses were thrown into the depths of desperation.

To persevere further in patient stoicism was to invite nothing but eternal slavery—slavery not only in the economic sense as has been imposed by the British across the centuries, but spiritual slavery as well for all time to come. Agitation became inevitable.

Mahatma Gandhi attacked Britain's inhuman actions in connection with its war efforts and in his journal Harijan, he upbraided the British with biting and fierce words he was not wont to use ordinarily. He declared:

"Under the pretense of preparation for war goods, wells, reservoirs, homes, ships, bicycles and other property have been destroyed or been requisitioned. What on earth is the destructive intent of the British Government of India in carrying out such actions? Indian residents have been forced to evacuate en masse from villages and towns. In what way should we resist such action?

"This question has come to me from Fenni in the eastern part of Bengal. Already, several tens of millions of rupees have been snatched away from the people under the pretext that it was necessary in defending threatened areas. But to the Indians that sum, enormous as it is in taxes levied upon us, does not compare with the direct plunder of thousands of our people's homes in this present instance."

On another occasion Gandhi had the following to say:

Is Unnecessary Measure

"The scorched-earth policy leads India toward self-destruction and is an unnecessary measure. I am convinced that today we are living in an orderly manner under conditions of non-government. To say that the British control of India today is control for the advancement of Indian welfare is a gross mistake. Therefore, it is necessary to eradicate at once this non-governmental status upon which this order has been fabricated. Even should a completely lawless condition result from that action we would not mind. I would run that risk. And the masses who will have become enlightened through the practice of non-violence surely will have developed a true people's order out of chaos itself.

"Therefore, should our efforts at defense end in failure, I will surely demand the people to fight against the British because of destruction of our property."

Writing in the Harijan one month later, he declared: "I have waited for the time when India as a whole has stored up its resources for a non-violence movement in expelling foreign influence. However, it was necessary that there occur a change in my present attitude.

"I could not wait any longer. If this waiting is to be continued under present conditions, we must wait eternally. We may be burned to death in the fierce fire that has come upon us while yet preparing ourselves for the fight. Therefore, I have now firmly resolved at the risk of much danger to call upon resistance by the people in the fight against conditions akin to slavery."

Thus, last spring when the Cripps Plan was presented to him Mahatma Gandhi read it but once and declared on the spot that it was an "overdue check" and reversing his attitude of non-violent anti-British agitation, within two months he signaled the beginning of his movement for emancipation from slavery.

Unable to look on unconcernedly any longer on British atrocity, Gandhi firmly resolved to fight a determined fight. The deportation of residents in and around Fenni, the food shortages in India due to Britain's secret exportation of provisions outside of India coupled with the unspeakable oppression dealt the 500,000 Indians who evacuated from Burma and the outrages perpetrated by the Anglo-American armies in India upon the common people—these and other incidents are some of the direct reasons for Gandhi personally leading in the disobedience movement.

The deportation of natives not only from Fenni but along the entire Indo-Burmese border from Chittagong eastward into the Bengal area and throughout Calcutta southward to Madras city and the coastal areas of Orissa was undertaken under the excuse of the probable advance of the Japanese Army. But this direct uprooting and plunder of the natives was considered in the annals of British rule in India as one of the taboos imposed on the British Government of India.

Compromise Not Possible

Despite that fact, however, it was inevitable that the British should take this step, concerned as they were in self-interest and in the interests of their allied powers as well as in trying to recover from their losses sustained in the War of Greater East Asia. This one instance in the relative interests between India and Britain unmistakably reveals that there is no compromise possible in their hostile relations.

Ever since the 1857-8 rebellion of Indian hired troops resulted from friction between the Christian society of the British which had penetrated forcefully into the Indian society, the British had established a policy of remaining separated spiritually and physically from the Indian populace. They lived in cantonments and adopted a policy of preventing mutual friction—a way of life maintained to this day. By virtue of this prudent policy used by the British Government during their 200 years of Indian rule, no antipathy as to the British acquisition of Indian territory was induced in the Indian people themselves.

Intense as has been British exploitation of India, their colonial exploitation has become a pattern for its kind in the world. Perfection was attained in that policy, so much so that despite chronic famines in India, exclusive of the financiers, industrialists and the intelligentsia class, the Indian people have not grasped the true causes of the famines they have experienced. It is because there are many strata of Indians who stand like impenetrable barriers between the Indians and the British power in India.

Different in color as were the British, they maintained a superiority complex and never became assimilated with the Indians as other invaders, with the result that despite being a foreign element in the hide of massive India, the Indian masses themselves, living as they were in communal organization in a large territory, never came to oust them so long as they did not feel the sting of invasion.

There is still in India a rural India today with a way of living that goes on in much the same pattern as those of the middle ages. Here in these societies where family industries and down-to-the-earth living conquers all adversities of material dearth, the brilliant cultural heritage of ancient India still thrives on and is proudly extolled and handed down generation to generation.

Consciousness that the wide acres of India are their own always, is, therefore, existent in the hearts of the Indian masses. In the words of the Hindu language independence for India is referred to as "Poorna Swaraj"—a word in which there lies a significance wholly different from the meaning of independence to Westerners. "Poorna Swaraj" not only means independence but "India for the Indians."

Want to Maintain Independence

In the famous words of Mahatma Gandhi what the Indians seek is not merely independence for India but the complete maintenance of that independence once it is won. Herein lies the motivating force in the popular Indian people's movement—not merely political independence of India, not only the overthrow of British control in India, but the uplift ment of the economic and moral wellbeing of the Indian people themselves.

The Indian independence movement has come to take on, therefore, not mere political tendencies but characteristics of a social reformation.

Thus, simultaneous with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the increase in wanton British activity along with their war preparations brought about direct plunder of India by a foreign element. It was inevitable, therefore, that for the first time in the annals of modern history, the fate of forceful extinction of the Indian way of life as well as its spiritual living should threaten the millions of India.

It signified the reduction of the Indian masses from economic slavery of the British to one of spiritual slavery. Consequently, it became inevitable for Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian people, driven as they were into such dire straits, to confront resolutely that British power face-to-face in the uncompromising struggle of conquering the British or be conquered themselves. Mobilization of every ounce of strength in the eradication of that foreign element in India through a forceful political attitude thus became an inevitability.

Today, interposed in the dynamics of British power in India is the fact that the various social movements of Gandhi, while surpassing the disobedience movements, shine like myriad beacons in the history of Indian reconstruction.

Gandhi is in truth not a destroyer but a builder of India. His work of construction is an act of reformation striking at once the very core of British power in India. When India's social consciousness throbs in the very hearts of the Indian people who are imbued with ancient traditions, there cannot exist any question such as a difference between destruction and construction. Destruction simultaneously means construction; construction, destruction.

LIFE OF STATE, FAMILY INTERWOVEN IN JAPAN

Filial Piety and Loyalty Are Highest Traits

By YUKIO OIZUMI
(From the Shin Bunka)

Robinson Crusoe is quite often alluded to as typifying the simplest form of human life. However, we can see him only as a human invention; there is no fabrication stranger than that of Crusoe to the realities of human life.

However, the world, of late, has aroused itself from the ignominies of individualism. The world has come to realize for good that today human life is possible only by mutual assistance and cooperation. Robinson Crusoe is a fantastic and absurd creature capable of existing only in the primitive stages of individualism.

For actual life to take on any meaning in this age of ours, one is obliged to live and work in cooperation with others. Complete severance from collective life is never absolutely possible, Crusoe takes on the aspects of credulity only as an outcast. He is nothing more than a human fragment that has broken itself off from the social whole. He is conceivable to our minds only as the last surviving remnant of humanity's ultimate progression.

There is nothing more important, from the standpoint of social observation, than to grasp the essential truth that as long as man is to live he is placed in a position where he must live in mutual cooperation with others. For only by living in relation with others can he properly appraise his own position in life and the space in which he breathes and acts. A man who occupies a space on earth, however little it may be, presupposes his relationship with the infinite number of lives that have preceded him and with those living with him in his own age, for it is they that have given issue to him and who insure for him the right to live.

Is Maker of Civilization

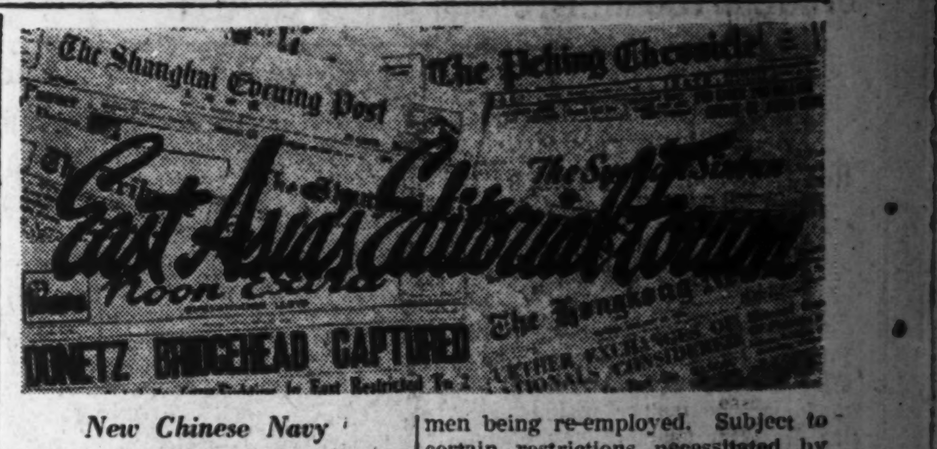
We must remember that man is not merely a biological being, but also the maker of civilization. Notwithstanding the different races and nations that constitute the world, mankind manages to progress without a break and to perpetuate itself. Family life is the mechanism set up by nature for the functioning of this phenomenon. It is a social and cooperative life through which man has succeeded to bring himself to the present stage of development from the infinite past, and which will carry him forth to an infinite future. Robinson Crusoe's faculty to think and toil for the upkeep of his life on the island had its origin in the family life he had led in his earlier days.

The function of family life does not end with the perpetuation of the human species; it has another most distinct and comprehensive form, that is, unified social life which reveals itself in a National State. In fact, that which shoulders the burden of perpetuating the life of the State is the family and its little circle of social life.

The State is the synthetic form of all its inner communities whose aims in life are prone to vary from one another to slight degrees. But it is the quality of the State to preserve itself by pervading and transcending all the desires of its constituent elements that live within its jurisdiction.

For illustration, let us take Japan's family system which is not found elsewhere. In Japan, the State is preeminent. The family in Japan, unlike that in the Western nations, owes its existence to the State. Concisely, we may say the life of the State and the life of the family are one. We cannot conceive of Japanese family without having first the existence of the Japanese nation, while in Europe there are cases where the family without the State actually exists. It is on account of this quality of the Western system that there was the necessity of introducing the Social Contract. Rousseau's theory of Social Contract, therefore, cannot be waived away as a mere whim of a thinker.

Two other special characteristics of Japan are the filial piety which is the highest form within the family, and the loyalty which is the highest form within the State, both of which are nothing but expressions of one ideal. These may seem strange to outsiders, but they are natural to the Japanese.


The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Syonan Sinbun
The Shanghai Times
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

New Chinese Navy

(From the Hsin Shun Pao. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

The National Government has made rapid strides in the building of a navy during the short period of three years is gratifying. Such remarkable results of course, ought to be attributed to the efforts of the naval authorities, but at the same time we must thank Japan for her cooperation.

Regarding the achievements of the Chinese Navy, it has been attacking Anglo-American mercantile shipping in the regions of the Northern Sea since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and has been engaging in joint operations thrice with Japan at sea. Chinese seamen are now well aware of the correctness of the policy of national rehabilitation by peace, of the significance of the Greater East Asia War and of China's obligations in this war. Such is the new spirit of the new Chinese Navy.

With such a spirit the Chinese Navy will prove an effective unit and bulwark at sea in the near future. It will be resolved to cooperate with Japan in the spirit of throwing in its lot with her, and this fact may be envisaged by China's speedy progress in the building of a new navy.

Economy of New China

(From The Shanghai Times)

Development of a healthy economy for New China, by which is meant a stabilized national currency, increased food production, regulation of prices and a general distribution and levelling up of purchasing power among the broad masses of the people, comprise the urgent task which the Nanking Government has set before itself as the ultimate goal in national economic rehabilitation. According to Sotaro Ishiwata, supreme economic adviser to the Nanking Government, the urgent task is to promote trade between North and Central China, which is already assured by the suspension of further issues of Japanese military scrip and establishment of the All-China Commercial Control General Association. He expressed the firm belief that "proper effective measures will be adopted by the National Government for speedy solution of cardinal price issues."

The core of the economic problem of New China is generally held to be the problem of reviving rural economy, but before this task can be undertaken, the rural areas must first be cleared of all undesirable elements that tend to disturb peace and order. Only with the restoration of peace and order can life and property be safeguarded, and business and commerce encouraged to flourish. In an agricultural country like China, trade and industry are bound to slump so long as the farming population has not been relieved of its various disabilities. In former years trade and industry had developed at the expense of agriculture, but in the present program of economic rehabilitation the interest of the farmer, business man, trade and industrialist must be looked after as a collective unit.

Adverting to the future trend of China's industry, Mr. Ishiwata stated that factories for production of daily necessities will speedily be created in China in order to make her self-sufficient in her daily necessities. He emphasized the need of mobilizing Chinese capital for such undertakings. Probably the active participation of Chinese capital in such undertakings is long overdue. It is likely that facilities for increasing the supply of raw materials to Chinese industries, especially those producing daily necessities, will lend impetus to the participation of Chinese capital. Toward this end the efforts of the All-China Commercial Control General Association are tending, and it is encouraging to note that in certain categories of commodities, particularly rice, prices have shown a slightly downward tendency. Remembering that rice is the staple food on which all other commodity prices and services—in brief, the costs of production—are based, any effort that tends to bring down rice prices will have a most salutary effect upon the production of daily necessities and the revival of commerce and industry.

Widespread unemployment can never be a desirable feature in any country, but the causes of this are attributable to various factors, primarily to economic slump. China's war efforts must remain primarily that of food production to maintain the living of the civilians and the fighting units. So many more factories resuming operations in full blast will mean a distinct gain to the common cause of China and Japan in the current war, and also mean thousands of laborers more being employed. So this leads to an endless chain, through causation, of other categories of men and women being re-employed. Subject to certain restrictions necessitated by the war, and a measure of supervision and control by the authorities, the revival of prosperity in New China can be undertaken along the directions indicated above, but it should be emphasized that leading Chinese financiers and industrialists owe it to themselves to lend active cooperation to the Nanking Government.

Sino-Nippon Ties Strengthened

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Since the entry of the National Government of China into Dai Toa Senso on the side of Japan, the relations between China and Japan have become increasingly cordial. Events, which have taken place in quick succession since China's declaration of war on the United States and Britain not only strengthened the ties existing between Japan and China but, in the process of strengthening these ties, also to consolidate the position of Dai Toa nations in the titanic war which is being waged to remove the blight of Anglo-American exploitation from Dai Toa.

Following quickly on the heels of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's recent visit to Nanking, Chen Kung-po, president of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government of China and concurrently Mayor of Shanghai Special Municipality, visited Tokyo on the important dual mission of expressing China's assistance and gratitude to Japan for assistance so readily given in the past, and of consulting with high officials of the Japanese Government on measures to further strengthen Sino-Japanese cooperation.

It will be recalled that no sooner had the National Government of China returned to Nanking in 1940 in order to build a New China than Japan extended her utmost assistance to the National Government in accordance with the fundamental principle of Sino-Japanese cooperation. Responding to this assistance, the National Government dispatched, in May 1940, Chen Kung-po and other high officials as special envoys to Japan. In June 1940, President Wang Ching-wei visited Japan to discuss ways and means to further Sino-Japanese collaboration.

Other high Nanking officials have also visited Tokyo—a manifestation of the ever-increasing cordial relations between China and Japan. It was in May 1942 that the Nanking Foreign Minister, Dr. Chu Min-yi visited Tokyo as special envoy, followed in July the same year by Chou Fo-hai, Nanking Finance Minister, who discussed with Japanese leaders the important question of currency reform and obtained a ¥200,000,000 credit from Japan for the Central Reserve Bank of China. In December 1942, President Wang was again in Tokyo for important consultations.

Japan, on the other hand, with a view to making return visits and furthering Sino-Japanese relations to cope with the new situation resulting from the outbreak of Dai Toa Senso, sent in September 1942 former Prime Minister Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and former Communications Minister Ryutaro Nagai as special envoys to Nanking.

These frequent visits of Chinese officials to Tokyo, and Japanese officials to Nanking, have greatly promoted Sino-Japanese collaboration so much so that today the slogan in New China is "We live or die with Japan."

It is fitting in this connection to refer to the steps taken by the Japanese Government to retrocede to the National Government of China exclusive concessions and abolish extrality rights, thus enabling the National Government to exercise complete sovereignty and enjoy complete independence—one of the cardinal aims of Dai Toa Senso. New China, on her part, has actively cooperated with Japan since entering Dai Toa Senso on January 9, and has put into the frontlines some 300,000 of her crack troops to assist Japanese to liquidate the China affair.

Sino-Japanese cooperation is of the greatest significance, and will wield considerable influence in shaping the common destiny of not only Japan and China and other parts of Kyoeiken (Co-Prosperity Sphere) but also, indeed, the destiny of the entire world. Between them, China and Japan have power and resources which will contribute materially to the future happiness and welfare of entire mankind. Future historians will one day certainly look back on the exchange of visits by Japanese and Chinese officials, such as we have recounted here, as positive steps to contribute to world peace.

Fruits of Wisdom

I will have a care of being a slave to myself, for it is a perpetual, a shameful, and the heaviest of all servitudes; and this may be done by uncontrolled desires.—Seneca.

Nippon Times
Evening

No. 15,852 TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

70,000 Chungking Troops Smashed in Tungting Battle

Imperial Headquarters at noon today announced:

"Imperial Forces operating in Central China area have been staging offensive activities against about 70,000 Chungking forces on the shores of Lake Tungting and during the period from May 5 to May 11 obtained the following results:

"Enemy bodies left about 13,100; prisoners taken about 1,300; all kinds of guns taken 13; light and heavy machine guns 145; and rifles 1,458.

"Our losses are 168 dead."

WAR RESULTS IN CHINA DURING APRIL ANNOUNCED

Domei

TIENTSIN, May 14.—Composite war results of extensive mopping-up campaigns conducted by the Japanese Army Forces with the assistance of the armed forces of the National Government of China in East Hopei, Chin-hai and Po-hai areas during April were as follows:

War Results in April

Number of Encounters	38
Enemy strength encountered	5,503
Enemy military installations destroyed	19
Enemy bodies deserted on fields	429
War prisoners taken	174
War prizes:	
Rifles	82
Revolvers	48
Hand grenades	113
Artillery planes	25

Quantities of other war materials and ammunition also were seized by our side, it was disclosed.

Vital Key Points Taken

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

HUNAN FRONT, May 14.—The Japanese Expeditionary Force in China has decided to give the name of "Summer Offensive Campaign" to the group of military operations, including the enemy 29th Group Army annihilation campaign started on May 5 and the present campaign against the enemy 10th Group Army initiated in Fenghsien and in the north of Tsinshih.

Many Points Taken

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, May 14.—The Japanese Expeditionary Force in China today issued a weekly bulletin on the war situation, which reads:

"The crack Units of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China, which recently scored the glorious war results in the 1943 spring Taihang campaign, developed a large-scale encirclement campaign on May 6, with the support of fresh Units and Army Air Units, against the Communist 18th Group Army maneuvering in the north Taihang Mountain Range, a citadel for the Chinese Communist forces in North China.

"In the West Hopei operation, as it is called, the Japanese Forces at nightfall on the 7th captured the enemy headquarters Sheehsien, and compressing the iron cordon around the enemy under a carefully devised stratagem, crushed the enemy, resulting in the glorious results of 2,600 war prisoners and dead and quantities of trench mortars, heavy and light machine-guns and other arms and ammunition. The campaign came to an end on the 11th.

"Meanwhile in concert with the military operations in North China, picked Japanese units in Central China initiated a new operation on May 5. Our ground and air forces, acting in unison, opened fire against the enemy's 29th Group Army which started activities on the northern bank of Tungting Lake regarded as the granary of the warring Chungking force. Cleverly utilizing the river routes in this region, our water mobile unit made a surprise attack. All our forces acting in harmony have succeeded in taking the enemy key points of Kuantang, Anhsiang and Nanhsien in a blitzkrieg fashion.

"Having crushed the enemy 73rd Army, of which Chungking was very proud, the Japanese Forces were able on May 9 to take Siaochiawan, main base of the enemy 67th Army, operating under Commander Yu Nien-tzu. Achieving great war results, our offensive operations have become further intensified. Now our forces are holding in hand the fate of all the enemy positions in the Ninth and Sixth War Zones.

"Further, our Army Air units which are maintaining close coope-

(Continued on Page 2)

ARKANSAS HIT BY BIG FLOOD; MANY KILLED

Central U.S. Devastated; Troops Sent; All Crops Destroyed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 14.—The great flood in the central part of the United States is rapidly expanding, and particularly the flood in the State of Arkansas is reported to be the greatest ever experienced, according to reports from New York.

Today, troops stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas, were called out to engage in repairing and strengthening river banks, and giving relief to flood sufferers.

The inundated area in that part of Arkansas has already reached several hundred thousand acres and casualties to civilians and animals are believed to be considerable with many killed,. while agricultural crops have been entirely destroyed.

Reich Bombs Chelmsford; R.A.F. Raids Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, May 14.—A powerful formation of German air forces attacked Chelmsford, northeast of London, on Thursday night and caused heavy damages setting several places in flames. Four of the German bombers did not return.

On the same night, British air forces raided the northern, central and western sections of Germany but damages were slight and at least 32 of the British planes were shot down by German planes and ground fire, German authorities announced today.

Soviet Forces Endangered

Domei

MOSCOW, May 14.—The Soviet forces defending a sector northeast of Novorossisk, Kuban district, are in imminent danger in the battle with the German forces staged Thursday night, the Soviet Information Bureau announced today in its official communique.

Bagulesco's Term Of Office Expires

Domei

BERLIN, May 14.—The term of office of Rumanian Minister to Tokyo, General Georges Bagulesco, expired on May 10, the Rumanian Government announced in the Official Gazette today, according to reports from Bucharest. No successor, however, has yet been named. General Bagulesco has long been a close collaborator of Premier Ion Antonescu of Rumania and he has served two years as the Rumanian Minister to Japan. Prior to his appointment as the Minister, he was the Military Attache to the Rumanian Legation in Tokyo, and he is well known for his interest in the study of Japan.

DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA

Former Premier of Sind Province Assassinated

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 14.—Alhabux the former Premier of Sind Province was shot by an assassin and killed at Shikapur, in the northern part of Sind province this morning, the Bombay Provincial Government announced this afternoon, according to reports from Karachi.

The assassinated was appointed the Premier of Sind in July, 1941, but as he had severely criticised the policy of the British Government toward India, he was soon discharged. It is not difficult to imagine that behind the plot of assassinating him there was British sinister scheming.

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, May 14.—Alhabux President of the Independent Moslem Party, and former Premier of Sind, was found dead in his home at Shikapur, shot by some one, this morning, according to Associated Press reports from India.

The Independent Moslem Party headed by the assassinated has a total membership of 40,000,000, and forms a formidable opposition against the British Imperialism and the Moslem League, fully cooperating with the Indian National Congress.

He was a powerful anti-British leader, and in November, 1942, he resigned from the post of the Premiership of Sind province and also gave up the title of Khan Bahadur angered at the address made by Winston Churchill criticising Indian Moslems.

His assassination has already greatly angered the 40,000,000 Moslems in Northwestern India, who are showing signs of unrest. This assassination, therefore, may cause further developments in India, which are to be watched with attention.

Indian Escapes From India, Arrives In Shonan

REVEALS ACTUAL CONDITIONS

An eye-witness account of the conditions now prevailing in India and how the people there are anxiously waiting for the move by Japan and Indians in Greater East Asia to liberate India from the clutches of British imperialism, was related to a Domei representative in Shonan recently by Jai Ram Bali, a middle-aged Indian, who has just managed to escape from India.

Jai Ram Bali, a native of the Punjab, was born in 1901 in Rawalpindi district. Ever since his college days, he has been zealously working for the Nationalist Movement.

A staunch congressmen, he has risked his life to come here in order to gain first hand knowledge of the preparations made by Indians here to help their compatriots in India, and also to encourage them to expedite such efforts with the aid of Japan.

Asked about the nature of the nationalist demonstrations in India, Jai Ram Bali pointed out that it was hardly necessary to emphasize the intensity of such demonstrations since "it has reached such immense proportion both in momentum and character, that no power on earth can dream of checkmating the tidal waves of nationalism."

Past movements might have failed, he added, because of their peculiar character and circumstances. But this time, Indians are determined to oust British influence from India for ever, as in the words of Mahatmaji himself, "this is a fight to the finish."

That is why she is putting up such a fierce opposition despite the fury of British oppression. And this wave of enthusiasm is heightened every time Indians hear of the startling victories scored by Japan against Anglo-American powers, he pointed out.

Regarding the part played by women in the Congress work, Jai Ram Bali said it was not only the men who were fighting the British. In what might be considered a strictly masculine sphere of undertaking, he said, women stand side by side with men bravely fighting for India's freedom which is now in sight.

Again, he said, the recent fast of Mahatma Gandhi witnessed a new wave of enthusiasm and national awakening in India, and has made Indians determined for ever not to rest until they had fully destroyed British influence in India, he pointed out.

One noticeable feature of Indian political life after the issue of the recent White Paper, he said, was the unprecented franternisation of Hindus and Muslims. The one immediate cause for this unity was the condemnation by Jinnah himself of the British attitude and his exhortation to Muslims to fight the British at any cost.

Asked about the attitude of India toward Japan . he said, India is eagerly awaiting the day when Japan with the help of Indians here will march to India in order to give them a helping hand and thereby speed up the final downfall of Anglo-American domination in Asia.

His mission is to acquaint people here with conditions in India and to impress upon them the necessity for speeding up their preparations to march forward, as their compatriots in India are anxiously awaiting them.

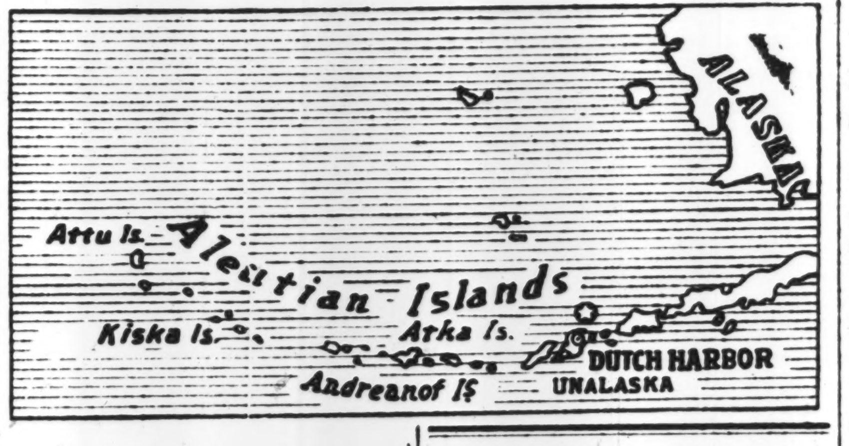
Washington Attacked For Rigid Censorship

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 14.—The policy of strict secrecy and rigid censorship on the part of the American Government since the commencement of the war has become the target of severe criticism by the American people, and Alfred Langdon, Republican candidate for presidency in 1936, vehemently attacked secrecy on international matters in a speech at Minneapolis, according to dispatches reaching here from that city. The substance of Langdon's fiery protest is as follows: "We would ask that the United States Government forgoes its policy of extreme censorship, for it has been proven how dangerous such procedure is by the Bermuda Conference in connection with refugees and the coming conference on the food problem. As the result of the Government's strict secrecy and rigid censorship of news, the American public remains in complete darkness while political decisions are being made. Another danger lies in the fact that such will provide a precedent for the holding of future international conferences."

New Theater of War

Attu Island, scene of violent fighting now raging between two opposing armies, according to Imperial Headquarters.



Dense Fog Blankets Bleak Attu Island

Dense, impenetrable fogs rise like solid masses of white wall to obstruct the vision completely even a few feet away from three to four days, maybe a week at times, on the bleak and rugged Aleutians, where now on the Attu Island the staunch defenders of Japan's foremost line are resolutely taking their stand to repulse the enemy's audacious counter-attacks.

America, frantic in her futile efforts to recover her position in the South Pacific and goaded on by the fast augmenting cries of dissatisfaction rising at home, is now trying her hand in the Aleutians, where taking advantage of the thick fog that envelops these northern islands from middle of May until August, an attempt has been made to land a powerful American force on Attu on May 12.

Jinzo Nakagawa, Captain of Shirataka Maru, the training ship of the Fishery Institute, who has steered his ship through the heavy veil of Aleutian fog a number of times, vividly describes the metereological conditions under which the numerically inferior men of the Imperial Forces are gripping with the enemy where friend and foe are indistinguishable a few yards away, as given in the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"I usually navigated in the northern waters from June to September," began Captain Nakagawa, "but the thick fogs under discussion make their appearance from the middle of May to August. Fogs are formed where the Black Current from the south converges with the cold Kurile Current from the north. A normal fog usually vanishes when the sun rises, but the heavy, intense fogs of this region linger unabated from three days to a week at times. One can not see from one side of the ship to the other.

"A ship nearing an island gropes its way guided by fathoming the depth of the sea and by a responding signal from the shore to the ship's siren. At times we can gauge our proximity to shore by looking for kelp growth, peculiar to this area, which grows at about the depth of 15 fathoms.

"Previous to the war we used to come across an American nautical surveying ship at Dutch Harbor and other places, and the ship's crew often complained that there was no telling when the surveys would be completed as their work was hindered by the icy cold of the winter months and heavy fogs in summer. I have navigated through the Aleutian waters a number of times, but have practically never caught sight of the islands of Attu and Kiska, hidden under thick banks of white, opaque Aleutian fogs."

TOKYOITES TO SEE F.I.C. ART EXHIBIT

At Mitsukoshi Department Store Next Month

Representative works of modern fine arts of French Indo-China will be shown to the public at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, from June 2 to 6, under the auspices of the Society for International Cultural Relations.

The exhibits will comprise 124 items of painting, sculpture work and lacquer ware, which have been selected from the works of members of the Salon, an association of rising art masters in French Indo-China. The masterpieces are expected to do a good deal in introducing French Indo-China to Japan.

In October, last year, it is recalled, Japanese Art Exhibitions were held at Hanoi, Saigon and Hue, under the auspices of the same Society. The event contributed much to the cause of better friendly relations between that part of Asia and Japan, which led the former to do something by way of expressing her appreciation.

Enemy Attempts To Drag Turkey Into Anti-Axis Camp

BUT SHE REMAINS NEUTRAL

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 13.—With the unfavorable turn of tide for the Axis Powers in North Africa, the Anglo-American maneuvers to drag Turkey into their own camp has apparently become intensified. However, it is reported that Turkey will maintain its neutrality just as heretofore.

An Ankara dispatch reaching here reveals that German Ambassador to Turkey Franz von Papen, who returned to Ankara the other day from the Reichsfuehrer Headquarters, on Thursday met President Ismet Inonu, in the presence of Turkish Foreign Minister Nauman Rifaat Menemencioglu. In this connection, well-informed quarters presume that German Ambassador von Papen reported to President Inonu on the European situation revolving around the Tunisian war front and also clarified that the German policy of fully respecting Turkey's neutrality will undergo no change, while President Inonu also declared to the German Ambassador that Turkey will strictly stick to neutral policy even in the future.

It is presumed that the Turkish Government at present maintains the following policy:

1. In view of the danger of Turkey's neutral policy being greatly endangered by the new situation brought about by the fall of Tunisia, the Turkish Government will keep strict vigilance over the anti-Axis Powers' machinations against Turkey.

2. If the anti-Axis armies ever attempt to land on the European Continent in the future, it means the Anglo-American Powers' surrender to the Soviet pressure. Turkey will, therefore, keep strict guard on the future movement of the Soviet Union.

3. Turkey is firmly determined to resist against any nation which attempts to invade her neutrality.

Obviously reflecting the Government's policy, a Turkish paper, the Aksham, stated to the following effect:

"It is entirely mistaken to think that Turkey will abandon its neutrality in the event of the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Balkan seas becoming fields of great battles. As long as the Axis and anti-Axis nations respect Turkey's neutrality, the Turkish Government must also maintain its neutrality."

Spellman in Turkey

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 14.—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York arrived at Istanbul this afternoon. As Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu is also staying here, it is reported that Archbishop Spellman may confer with him.

Rios to Visit U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 14.—President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile accompanied by several officials, will shortly visit the United States, Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez announced today at the press conference, according to reports from Santiago.

Davies Reaches Cairo Carrying Roosevelt's Message to Stalin

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 14.—Joseph Davies, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Soviet Union, arrived at Cairo on his way to Moscow by air today. He carried a personal letter from President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union.

The West Asia Military Conference which was opened at Cairo on May 10 closed today, it was announced by the British authorities at Cairo.

The four days' conference was held under the chairmanship of British Minister Richard W. Casey to West Asia and was attended by all leading British army officers stationed in West Asia, headed by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in West Asia.

It is believed that at the conference, various problems connected with the new stage in the European front were discussed but no announcement has been made of its results.

Washington Talks Only Prelude To Stalin Meeting?

While the latest Churchill-Roosevelt conference in Washington may broach the subject of a landing attempt on the European Continent, well-informed observers saw the Washington discussions as a prelude to a proposed meeting of the Anglo-American leaders with Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union.

So far neither Prime Minister Winston Churchill nor President Franklin Roosevelt have succeeded in luring the Soviet leader into an open meeting. In his latest offer, it is learned, President Roosevelt has offered to meet Premier Stalin anywhere that the Soviet Premier might choose.

Incidentally, observers saw the Washington conference giving some time to consideration of the minor nations' problems.

Final Preparations?

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, May 13.—The fifth conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill now held at Washington was primarily urged by the necessity to make the final preparation for defeating the Axis and also to decide the time and place for landing on Europe, according to Associated Press reports from London.

Secondly, the conference is to open a way for effecting the conference of Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and at this conference various problems concerning minor nations are expected to be settled.

Thirdly, it is expected that the question of newly detailing airplanes, troops and munitions for meeting Japanese threats against Burma and Australia will be discussed at the present Washington Conference.

Yet, it is not probable that the order of importance of the European and Pacific fronts decided at the Casablanca Conference will not be changed at the present conference. That is to say, the Atlantic front is of the first importance, the European front the second, and the Pacific front the third.

Although it is expected that at the Washington conference, the time and place for the anti-Axis landing in Europe to be effected during several months will be decided, some are opining that landing places are already picked and preparations for the landing attack are progressing. The large number of military high officials who accompanied Prime Minister Churchill to Washington hints that one of the objects of the conference is to form a plan for landing operation on Europe.

Furthermore, the presence of Lord Beaverbrook at the conference is of sufficient interest, particularly to draw the attention of those who see possibility for the conference of Premier Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt.

Of course, no definite place has yet been named for the coming landing of the anti-Axis forces on Europe, but informed circles predict that the landing operation will be made withih the coming four months.

Also, it is possible that questions concerning France, Greece, Jugoslavia and other European countries will also be examined at the present conference.

Chungking Wants Voice

Domei

CANTON, May 14.— T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, now visiting the United States, will attend the conference now being held at Washington between British and American leaders, and Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, who was in New York hurriedly proceeded to Washington, according to a Chungking broadcast.

The Chungking regime was unable to have any voice at the Casablanca conference, and exerted every effort to obtain opportunity to express its wishes at the Washington conference. Although T. V. Soong is to attend the conference, general observers in Chungking are not expecting much out of the conference. Though the strengthening of the anti-Axis front in East Asia might be discussed at the conference, only usual empty promises for supplying more arms and munitions will be given, according to observations at Chungking.

It is because of this situation that Chungking leaders are much troubled.

ITALO-MANCHOU TIES FETED WITH MUSIC

Rome Also Celebrates Manchoukuo's Founding

Domei

ROME, May 14.—A Grand Commemoration Concert was held at the Royal Opera here yesterday evening in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the State of Manchoukuo and the fifth anniversary since the commencement of diplomatic relations between Italy and Manchoukuo, under the auspices of the Manchoukuo Legation at Rome.

The function was attended by Carlo Scorza, Chief Secretary of the Fascist Party, members of the Diplomatic Corps as well as official and public representatives.

Besides German and Italian music, the Commemoration Symphony composed by An Yi-tai, a Manchoukuoan composer, was performed by the Rome Broadcasting Orchestra under the composer's own direction.

The program will be rebroadcast to Manchoukuo this afternoon.

E. JAVA TRANSPORT SETUP TO OPERATE

Badabo-Toeban Bridge Completely Repaired

Domei

SURABAYA, May 14.—The steel bridge between Babado and Toeban Station in the eastern part of Bojonegro Province, which had been ruthlessly destroyed by the Dutch forces, has now been completely repaired and will be opened for service from May 15.

With the foregoing, all routes scheduled for reopening have been restored, and East Java's network of transportation facilities, rendered impassable by the Dutch army, have been repaired.

New Railway Station Opened at Tjilatjap

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 14.—An opening ceremony marking the completion of reconstruction on the Tjilatjap Railway Station was held on May 12 with the attendence of over 500 officials and civilians.

The new Tjilatjap Railway Station, the construction of which was started last fall by the Japanese Military Administration, is not only bigger and more beautiful but also is equipped with greater facilities than the original station which stood before the war.

The old Tjilatjap Railway Station was totally destroyed with only the broken iron skeletons remaining by the enemy when they retreated.

With the completion of reconstruction of the station, the town of Tjilatjap has assumed increased activities and liveliness in all fields.

Aoki Returns to Japan

IMPRESSED WITH PROGRESS, DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH

"Peace and order in all parts in the Southern Regions are being maintained and cardinal natural resources are being developed smoothly," said Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who arrived in Fukuoka yesterday noon from an extensive inspection trip in the Southern Regions.

Paying high tribute to the full and positive cooperation of inhabitants in the Southern Regions with the Japanese administration, the Greater East Asiatic Minister stated that he found the true intentions of Japan were thoroughly understood by the southern peoples, who are now fully conscious that they belong to the East Asiatic races.

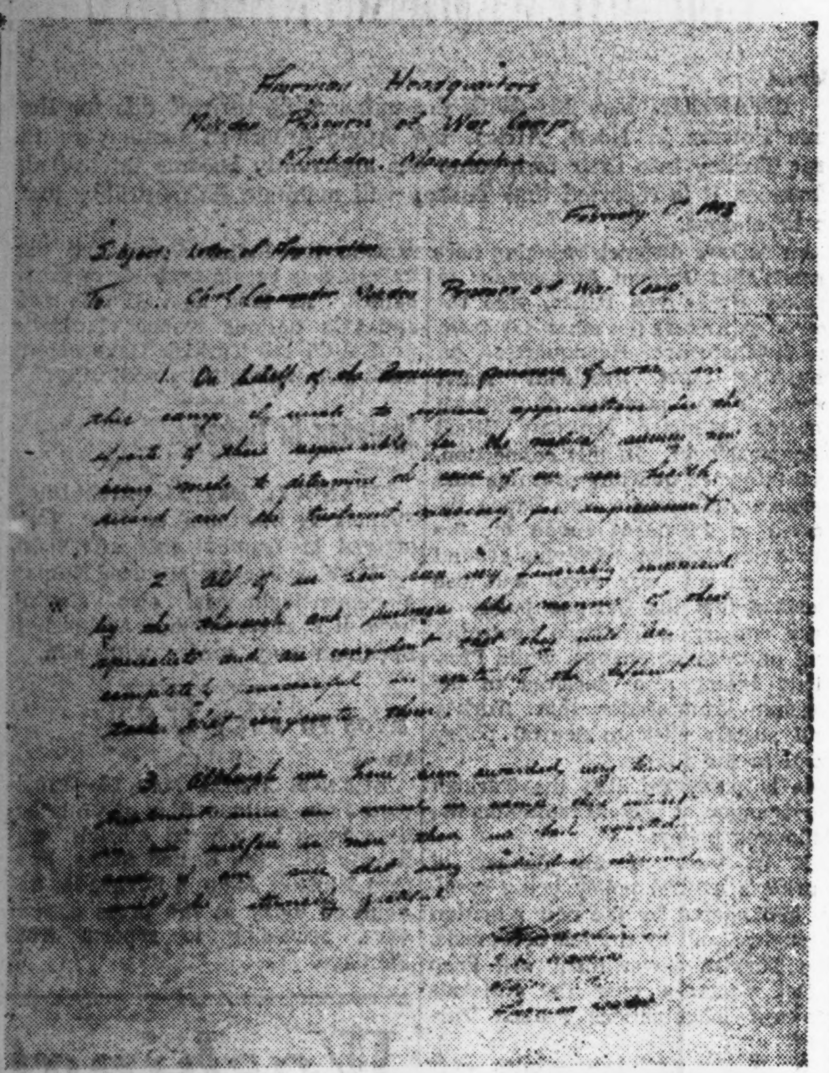
Mr. Aoki stated that the recent visit of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to the Philippines has impressed the Filipinos as well as peoples in other parts of the Southern Regions.

"Certainly, the Prime Minister's visit to the Philippines has served to strengthen the morale of the East Asiatic peoples and reassured them of the boundless reliability of Japan," the returning Minister declared.

American War Prisoners and What They Think of Roosevelt

Letters Indicate Appreciation of Kind Treatment

These two letters and the poem, written by prisoners at the Mukden Prisoners of War Camp, indicate the appreciation for the treatment accorded them by Japanese officials and at the same time reveal their true feeling toward their own country and President Roosevelt in particular.



Letter of appreciation from the American War Prisoners' Camp in Mukden to the Japanese authorities.

Letter of Appreciation

American Headquarters
Mukden Prisoners of War Camp
Mukden, Manchoukuo.
February 17, 1943

Subject: Letter of Appreciation.
To: Chief Commander Mukden Prisoner of War Camp.

1. On behalf of the American prisoners of war in this camp I wish to express appreciation for the efforts of those responsible for the medical survey now being made to determine the cause of the poor health record and the treatment necessary for improvement.

2. All of us have been very favorably impressed by the thorough and businesslike manner of those responsible and are confident that they will be completely successful in spite of the difficult task that confronts them.

3. Although we have been accorded very kind treatment since our arrival in camp, this interest in our welfare is more than we have expected and I am sure that every individual concerned will be eternally grateful.

(Signed C. H. Hawkins, Major.)

My Dear Dr. Kawajima

Sir, please read this note I now write to you, unusual as it may seem. I am one of the prisoners of the "Mukden War Prisoners Camp." I beg of you to consider this proposition which I will now jot down. I am perfectly willing to offer my every effort to the service of Japan. I believe I am qualified to be of service to Japan. I will set down facts which I hope will convince you that I could be useful and that I am sincere.

I am 31 yr. of age and was born in the U.S. of America. I have 8 yrs. grammar school, 4 yrs. high school, 1 yr. College, specializing in Mine Prospecting along with the study of Spanish and German, approximately 3 yrs. private tutoring consisting of lectures on Tagalog (the Philippine National language) and subjects related to geology and mining in the Philippines. I have been in the U. S. Army Air Corps almost 10 yrs. and at the start of the war I was a Technical Inspector of Aircraft. I was stationed at Nichols field from 1934 up until war time.

In 1936 while studying prospecting I was fortunate in having a very unusual man as professor in geology, mineralogy, etc. This man who later became my best friend, was Rafael J. L. Hermann Ph. D. the son of the founder of the German Club of Manila and a citizen of Germany. He was educated at Frieburg University and at the Academy in Badenia, both in Germany. Dr. Hermann, 73 yr. of age, and now in Manila is an accomplished linguist, musician and is considered the leading authority on geology of the Philippines.

Well knowing that the war was about to break out I was torn between my duty as a soldier and my desire to be morally in the right. I had long since decided that the U.S.A. was playing the role of a meddler in the Far East while at the same time keeping other nations out of the Americas according to her "Monroe Doctrine." This was obviously a miserable hypocrisy and here I was about to fight for such a cause. Also I knew the futility of trying to hold the Philippines. Still I was a soldier and my oath of enlistment required me to fight for my flag. I did. I was injured in the first bombing raid at Nichols Field, Manila and awarded the "Purple Heart" for bravery. While in the hospital I got leave and went to see Professor Hermann. He cried when he saw me with my arm in a cast and my wrists and hands badly bruised and sprained. This was a few days before we evacuated Manila for Bataan due to the Japanese occupation. What followed on Bataan was merely an inevitable siege and surrender. We Americans in P.I. had deliberately and premeditatedly been sacrificed by our country. The perfidy of General MacArthur will never be forgotten by the few Americans that are alive since Bataan. My present foot ailment is directly the result of the months of starvation I suffered on the front while at the same time Gen. MacArthur with his never-ending series of lies kept us on the job. We were issued 1-16 of our ration and by the time it arrived in the front, after always being looted on the way up, it was much less. I with others had been "sold down the river" with our eyes wide open. General King went forward after MacArthur's flight to Australia and safety and surrendered unconditionally. Then and there ended my responsibility to the U.S.A. in my opinion. I had tried to do my duty knowing America to be in the wrong due to my oath of enlistment and had been treated this way for my trouble. I could now be very sure that my friend, the Professor, was right. Without a qualm of conscience I repeat that I will do my utmost, for you and Japan. I speak Tagalog fairly well and know the Philippine Islands and the people, as I have flown all over the islands over a period of 8 yrs. in the air corps. Many times I was the engineer of the ranking air officer of P.I. when he was inspecting landing fields and pioneering for new sites as well. I might be useful in that section of the "Co-Prosperity Sphere." I have a wide acquaintanceship in the U.S. army air corps. Many officers that I have been mechanic for years ago are Colonels and Generals now. There are possibilities along that line due to the loose discipline and common practice of fraternization of officers and enlisted men in the U.S. army. The nature of my duties whether on the "qui vive" as collector of information or a direct servant of the "Land of the Rising Sun" in the open will of course be decided by the Japanese Government. I am hopeful that you can see this bargain as a mutually beneficial one and I await patiently a reply as I stoically await the result of your decision. I have been studying Japanese and know a few words already.

"Banzai Nippon"
"Arigato"
HOWARD A. ARMSTRONG
Technical Sergeant

"Until Death my Opinions and Determinations are as Mentioned in the Above Context."

AN ODE: To President Roosevelt

To One of faith, in whom we placed the Same.
Giving Power and Glory to YOUR name.
Believing that then you would be,
A Good example for Humanity.
We now cannot help but doubt,
That you meant what you talked about.

Of PEACE; and Your Hate of War,
Then Being Planned by your diplomats near and far.
You called men copper-heads and louts,
Who wished PEACE, and dared by their Shouts,
To warn those who were being Meekly Led,
To the brink of War, where Blood is Shed.

If Falsehoods, Liars make,
Then for why, you spake,
To Mothers, of their Sons,
In Foreign lands, would shoot no Guns,
But only in their Homeland,
To Protect it, would they take such Guns in hands?

What Madness of your Mind,
Made you break Laws, that were made to Bind,
All men of All Nations, in Happy Estate,
Where Men are born of Love, not Hate?
Do you worship the GOD you claim to Trust,
When you Affectionately Fondle Greed and Lust?

Can Wealth and Glory, thus Obtained,
Be worth the Price and thus Retained,
When Mothers Hearts are full of Pain,
For sons they will never see Again,
Whose Slaughtered Bodies, upon which Vultures fed,
Lie upon the Battlefields, Their Souls have fled?

When fields once growing Abundant Crops,
Are watered now, by Blood that Drops,
And flows from Gaping Wounds, to Depart
From Broken Bodies and Stilled Heart—
A Harvest now of Rotting Bones,
Broken Hearts and Shattered Homes.

To what future Heights do you aspire,
Breaking Pledges, committing Deeds so dire,
To bring Men Hunger, Want, and Pain,
Their Faith in you to ne'er Regain?
What Crop can you expect to Harvest from such seed,
Planted by the Fury of Wars, Lust, and Greed?

Do you hold the President's Office Then so High,
And People such fools, they think you cannot Lie?
Vain and dishonorable is he,
Who would bask in such Glory,
And Aggrandizement thus Obtained,
By dishonoring those whom Honor have Attained.

If This by me be Treasonable Wit,
Then may you make the Most of It.
For thank God, I am Still
An American With Just Will,
Holding Justice, Truth, and Right
Above all things gained by Untruth and Might.

By Mark L. Streeter

Two Annamese Girls Studying Japanese Language in Tokyo

Two dainty Annamese girls aspiring to introduce Japanese teaching methods to the educational world in French Indo-China, are ardently studying the Japanese language at the International Students' Society here.

The two Annamese girls are Miss Than Thi Li and Miss Than Thin Dao, who came to Japan to study in February under an agreement between the Japanese and French Indo-China Governments for exchange of students.

After studying the Japanese language for a year, the exchange students intend to attend a Japanese higher normal school to receive training in teaching.

The girls said their ambition to introduce the Japanese way of teaching originates from their conviction that Japanese system of educating East Asiatic children will aid greatly in achieving the aims of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity there.

"It is our ambition to learn not only the Japanese way of teaching but also to become thoroughly acquainted with the traditional Japanese spirit with which Japanese teachers train their students," the two girls declared.

70,000 TROOPS SMASHED

(Continued from Page 1)

ration with the ground forces made a large-scale onslaught on Changsha, main base of the enemy Ninth War Zone, on May 8. This was followed on May 12 and 13 by sudden attacks on Changteh and Tehshan by our Air Units. Having crushed the enemy military headquarters and various important military establishments, we have succeeded in not allowing the enemy to start any further stealthy movements.

Canadians Sent Abroad

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 14.—Canada has already sent 190,000 troops to England, and 125,000 men were recruited in the Canadian army in one year from April 1942 to March 1943, announced Canadian Defense Minister Colonel James L. Ralston in the House of Commons yesterday, according to reports from Ottawa.

Yoshizawa, Decoux Meet

Domei

HANOI, May 14.—Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa conferred with Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China at the latter's official summer residence in Dalat yesterday.

TANI REACHES NANKING, MET BY DIGNITARIES

Domei

NANKING, May 14.—Masayuki Tani, newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to China, arrived here yesterday afternoon by plane.

As he alightend from his plane he was met by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government and other high Chinese Government officials and also by Lieutenant-General Takuro Matsui, Chief of Staff to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, Japanese Minister Tateki Horiuchi and Toyoichi Nakamura. Meeting the newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to China at the airfield were also German, Italian and Manchoukuo diplomatic representatives.

Following his arrival Mr. Tani immediately entered the Japanese Embassy.

JAPANESE CONSULS IN CENTRAL CHINA HOLD CONFERENCE

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 14.—The first day session of the meeting of Japanese consuls-general and consuls stationed in various parts of Central China was held today at the Shanghai Ambassadorial Office for a closer cooperation between the Japanese organs in China and the All-China Commerce Control Association concerning the latter's consolidation and operation.

In addition to Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri and other officials concerned of the Shanghai Ambassadorial Office, Seiki Yano, Consul-General at Shanghai, the consuls at Nanking Pengpu, Hangchow, Soochow, Hsuchow and Haichow, and the acting consul at Wuhu participated in the meeting.

The opening address by Minister Tajiri was followed by speeches by officials of the Ambassadorial Office. In the afternoon session, a number of questions presented by the participants were answered by officials of the Ambassadorial Office.

Tomorrow morning, the participants will report on conditions of the places under their respective jurisdiction.

Masuoka Given Post

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Friday announced the appointment of Naoshi Masuoka, former ministerial secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as First Secretary to be assigned to the Japanese Embassy in Nanking. He will be stationed in Shanghai.

Disillusioned Britons Ask 'Can We Win?'

"Can We Win?" is the title of a book which has just been published in London and which contains a few home truths, apart from revealing some of the illusions which Britons harbored regarding the strength of other nations, says Stefani's Diplomatic Correspondent.

The book admits, for instance, that Britain always has been engaged in war to maintain a "European equilibrium" favorable to its own particular interests, and always chose a man whom it covered with hatred so as to "polarize" the struggle.

According to the period, these men are Napoleon, Nicholas I, Wilhelm II, or Hitler.

This time, the author continues, Britain took as a pretext the Polish Corridor, which in itself was an insult to the Germans, comparable to a demand that Britain give Liverpool and half of Lancashire to Ireland.

"What British interests were at stake in Austria, Bohemia, Abyssinia and Poland?" the author asks.

"How could Britain deplore that other peoples demanded to be given their place in the sun, while Britain called one quarter of the surface of the earth its own?"

The author finally admits that the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact had failed because they had not been based on good faith and good will.

It would be really interesting to know whether Churchill has read this book and if so, what he thinks of it, the correspondent said.

Cinema Stars Meet Director

Returning from an extensive trip through the Southern Regions, Shiro Kido, Director of the Shochiku Cinema Studio at Ofuna, was met at Tokyo Station by leading figures of the Japanese cinema world. Here he is shown with (left to right) Choko Iida, Fumiko Okamura and Kinuyo Tanaka.

Press Comments

Saturday, May 15

ASAHI—Preparedness; Washington Parley
MAINICHI—Decisive War

Preparedness

ASAHI—On May 12 a powerful American force began landing on Attu Island in the Aleutians and the Japanese garrison force is now engaged in terrific fighting with the Americans, it was announced in an Imperial Headquarters communique yesterday. That the enemy counter-offensive activities should intensify had already been anticipated and there is no cause for fear that they have now taken shape.

Enemy activities in fact have been growing intense ever since the Alaskan highway was completed toward the end of November last year. Only, due to the fact that this winter was of unusually high temperature, the thick fog peculiar to the Aleutians came a full month earlier than in the average year, affording the attackers a convenient smoke screen and made the defense extremely difficult. There are other climatical and geographical factors which the defenders are contending against as well as the numerically stronger enemy force. Their hardships must be beyond description. That we are able to spend such peaceful lives despite the state of alert now in force is entirely owing to the sacrifices of such men at the front and there are no words which adequately express our heartfelt gratitude to them. On receipt of the report that the Attu garrison force was engaged in terrific fighting with the Americans, every Japanese must have felt the mounting of his fighting spirit to a higher pitch.

The enemy will no doubt attempt to moderate the bitter dissatisfaction increasing at home over the successive defeats on all fronts by this attempt on Attu. Probably Roosevelt staged the coup as a gesture with an eye to the presidential election coming next year. But he must be prepared to suffer as heavy a damage as he bore in the Solomons and New Guinea. With deep gratitude to our officers and men at the front, we have only to renew our absolute confidence in the war leadership of the authorities and in the ultimate victory of our arms.

The war is now being fought truly on a world scale. The campaigns outside the War of Greater East Asia are bound to exercise their influence on it. We need not expatiate on the fact that the German-Italian cessation of hostilities in North Africa will not shake the fundamental impregnability of the Axis position but it stands to reason that as a result of that development the enemy should now be able to turn more or less of the strength, ships and aircraft that had been engaged in the North African campaign to the Greater East Asia area.

We must therefore be prepared for increased activities on the part of the enemy in the Southern Regions and China as well as the Aleutians. Our position of absolute strategic supremacy is not to be shaken by such paltry circumstances but it is necessary that we should always be animated by courage based on a proper appreciation of the war situation, secure in our national conviction of victory.

We have frequently been told that this is a year of decisive war, a series of terrific battles that will decide the issue of the whole war. The fierce engagement at Attu has no doubt confirmd this point. Our part is to do our utmost to increase production and strengthen the fighting power of the nation, without fear, without underestimating our enemy resources and without idle excitement.

Washington Parley

ASAHI—With the North African campaign coming to an end, the anti-Axis Powers have opened a showy conference at Washington to discuss war plans for the future. Various versions are current as to the purpose of the conference but it is inconceivable that the anti-Axis war plans could undergo any sharp change from the fundamental policy formulated at Washington early last year or from the Casablanca formula. Since the anti-Axis camp is a conglomeration of Britain, the United States and other different elements, it is only natural that there should be disagreements and antagonisms and it is for this reason that so many different versions of the conference aim are being circulated. On the whole, therefore, it is not likely that they will have sufficient self-confidence to make any startling change in their war plans.

The United States and Britain which have secured Africa will no doubt launch an intense diplomatic offensive on the neutrals and at the same time seek to effect a landing on the European continent. The Washington conference, therefore, probably has for its chief aim general arrangements for the campaign to be commenced against the European continent. Only, the fact that Churchill is accompanied by the commander of the British forces in India and that the Australian Minister for External Affairs, T. V. Soong and others have postponed their departure from Washington seem to indicate that the anti-Axis strategic emphasis is to be shifted to the Pacific.

We are aware of the frantic efforts that have been made toward that end by Chungking and Australia. But in the present war situation, it is difficult to suppose that the enemy would make such a major change in their plans. They have not the reserve strength necessary to undertake positive offensives on Europe and Asia at the same time. If they should attempt such a thing, their advance on Europe would be immediately halted and their offensive in the Pacific area, conducted with an insufficient force, would merely offer good opportunities to Japan for their annihilation.

Nevertheless, there are circumstances that are making it impossible for them to neglect the Pacific. The chief one is the plight of Chungking. Having lost its pretext for resistance, Chungking has been suffering defeat after defeat also on the field at the hands of the Nanking-Japanese combined forces and both materially and morally it is on the verge of collapse. The United States and Britain must do something if only for appearance's sake. Whatever they will attempt, however, will merely be for show since they are not prepared to make the sacrifice necessary really to help Chungking.

We must, of course, beware of underestimating the significance of the Washington conference but at the same time it is outside the pale of imagination that as a result of it there would be some startling new developments both on the European and Pacific fronts.

Decisive War

MAINICHI—The Fuehrer's Headquarters made the official announcement of the cessation of hostilities in Tunisia as at 8:15 p.m. on May 12. The communique stated that the Germans and Italians had fought on in spite of insufficient food and water for days and had obeyed the cease fire order only when they had shot their last round of ammunition, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Il Duce Benito Mussolini are expressing the superlative gratitude to them for their valiant stand. We are equally appreciative of the fact that their heroic stand has contributed incalculably to the success of the war plans of their own countries and of the entire Axis camp.

At the time of the Hitler-Mussolini conference, our correspondent at Rome reported that the German-Italian view on the Tunisian campaign was equivalent to that of a person in regard to an operation for appendicitis. The German-Italian High Command must have had a great deal of trouble on account of the existence of the Tunisian front because it always had to be taken into the reckoning when planning future moves. Now they are freed from the restrictions of that consideration and can plan future campaigns with all the freedom of their inventive genius. That the peoples of Germany and Italy received the news of the abandonment of Tunisia without batting an eyelash shows that they understand the situation well.

We are reassured above all to find that the morale of the Italian people is so high. The Popolo di Roma in its editorial stated that the loss of air bases in North Africa would not mean that the Mediterranean would become the trunk line of Anglo-American war transit. The bases on the Italian peninsula will be used to the full in blockading the Mediterranean against their passage.

Having liquidated the disadvantage of keeping up the commissary line to Tunisia in spite of tremendous difficulties, the Germans and Italians will now be able to carry on the work of destruction against the enemy on the Mediterranean and against the North African positions of the enemy. A decisive war between the Axis with a contracted front and the Anglo-American forces with an over-lengthened front will now begin.

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